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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1903-4.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

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[Inspectors of Live Stock and Dairy Farms.]

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REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, June 30, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement showing the condition of the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1904, as disclosed through the operations of the Health Department during that period.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement relative to vital statistics is divided primarily into two parts—first, that relating to the calendar year 1903; second, that relating to the first half of the calendar year 1904. This is rendered necessary by the compilation of the vital statistics of the District on the bases of calendar years instead of on the basis of fiscal years, such method of compilation having been adopted so as to make the data compiled by this Department comparable to corresponding data compiled in other jurisdictions.

POPULATION.

The population of the District of Columbia, as shown by the Federal censuses of 1890 and 1900, was as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Census of 1890	154,820	75,572	230,392
Census of 1900	191,532	87,186	278,718

The population at the middle of the calendar year 1903, as estimated by the Health Department on the basis of these figures, was as follows: White, 204,840; colored, 90,353; all, 295,193. In all computations that have reference to the vital statistics for the calendar year 1903, and in which the population of the District enters as a factor, these figures have been used. Although the estimated population as stated above has been adopted as the basis of this report in so far as it relates to the calendar year 1903, it is of interest to know that the compilers of the current City Directory, issued at the close of 1903, estimated the population of the District as 313,000 (Washington Post, December 29, 1903). Had it adopted this estimate, the Health Department would have been able to show an apparent diminution in our death rate instead of an increase. It has been deemed better, however, to follow the course

heretofore pursued and to make a conservative estimate of the population rather than to buoy up the community with misleading statements only to have its pride collapse when the facts become known through an actual enumeration. It is much safer for the community to believe its sanitary condition is worse than it really is and to make strenuous efforts for its improvement than to pride itself on its healthfulness and to do nothing until some unexpected disaster reveals true conditions.

GENERAL MORTALITY—CALENDAR YEAR 1903.

The estimated death rates for the District as a whole and for the white and the colored portions of it are shown in the following statements:

Deaths and death rates by race during the calendar year 1903.

Race.	Estimated population.	Deaths.	Death rates.
White	204,840	3,398	16.59
Colored.....	90,353	2,546	28.18
Total	295,193	5,944	20.14

Estimated population,^a deaths, and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by calendar years, from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1894.....	181,500	86,557	268,057	3,213	2,655	5,868	17.70	30.67	21.89
1895.....	185,191	87,146	272,337	3,286	2,496	5,782	17.74	28.64	21.28
1896.....	187,827	87,735	275,562	3,240	2,592	5,832	17.25	29.54	21.16
1897.....	189,417	88,065	277,482	3,008	2,478	5,486	15.88	28.13	19.79
1898.....	190,441	87,704	278,145	3,268	2,547	5,815	17.16	29.04	20.91
1899.....	191,226	87,207	278,433	3,252	2,611	5,863	17.01	29.94	21.06
1900.....	192,016	86,713	278,729	3,420	2,639	6,059	17.81	30.43	21.74
1901.....	195,366	87,487	282,853	3,355	2,695	6,050	17.17	30.80	21.39
1902.....	200,477	89,119	289,596	3,192	2,596	5,788	15.92	29.13	19.99
1903.....	204,840	90,353	295,193	3,398	2,546	5,944	16.59	28.18	20.14
Total	1,918,301	878,086	2,796,387	32,632	25,855	58,487	17.01	29.44	20.91

^a Estimated population is based upon results of police and Federal censuses.

The general death rate during 1903 was slightly higher than the corresponding death rate for the preceding year. Only twice, however, during the past ten years, have better figures been shown. The increase as compared with the death rate for 1902 was due solely to an increase in the death rate among whites from 15.92 per thousand to 16.59, but only two years of the past decade have shown better figures even for this part of the community. The death rate for the colored race for 1903—28.18—has been excelled only once during the past ten years, in 1897, when the death rate was 28.13. The corresponding death rate for 1902 was 29.13.

Partially in anticipation of certain data which is set forth in detail below, it may be stated here (1) that the increased mortality during 1903 as compared with 1902 occurred during the months of January, February, March, November, and December, the summer months showing an actual decrease; (2) that the increase occurred altogether

among white people, the death rate among colored people being better than during the year 1902, and that it occurred chiefly among white males; (3) that the increase occurred among persons in adult life, chiefly among those between 60 and 69 years of age, the number of decedents during the first year of life being even less than in 1902; (4) that the number of married decedents increased while the number of unmarried diminished; (5) that the increased mortality occurred altogether among natives of the United States, and to a considerable extent among natives of the District of Columbia; and (6) that the increased mortality was greatest among deaths due to diseases of the nervous and the circulatory systems and to violence. It is to be regretted that this analysis of the increase of the mortality fails to disclose its primary causes and, therefore, fails to indicate a method whereby a reduction can be effected.

Mortality with reference to race and sex.—The number of white decedents during the past year was 3,398, an increase of 206 as compared with the preceding year. The mortality among white females increased, however, only from 1,435 to 1,457, while the mortality among white males increased from 1,757 to 1,941 and represent nearly the entire increase chargeable to the white race. This may be due to a relatively large death rate among white males. On the other hand it may be due merely to an increase in the number of white males in the community.

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903, with reference to sex of decedents.

	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.		
White:				
Males	1,757	1,941	184	.....
Females	1,435	1,457	22	.....
Total	3,192	3,398	206	.....
Colored:				
Males	1,299	1,272	.....	27
Females	1,297	1,274	.....	23
Total	2,596	2,546	.....	50
Grand total			206	50

At first glance one might be inclined to believe that the importation into the District of white men to work on the filtration plant, the union station, and other public improvements was responsible for the increased number of deaths among white males taken as a whole; these men, however, seem to be nearly all of foreign parentage, and the mortality tables show that there was a decrease in the number of decedents belonging to that class and that the increase in the deaths among white men occurred altogether among natives of the United States and to a considerable extent among those born in the District of Columbia, as shown by the following table:

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903, with reference to nativity of decedents.

	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.		
District of Columbia:				
White—				
Male	664	737	73	
Female	520	524	4	
Total	1,184	1,261	77	
Colored—				
Male	704	651		53
Female	656	598		58
Total	1,360	1,249		111
Total, District of Columbia			77	111
Other parts of United States:				
White—				
Male	721	832	111	
Female	671	691	20	
Total	1,392	1,523	131	
Colored—				
Male	577	600	23	
Female	631	660	29	
Total	1,208	1,260	52	
Total, other parts of United States			183	
Foreign:				
Male	352	346		6
Female	242	239		3
Total	594	585		9
Total, foreign				9
Unknown:				
Male	38	47	9	
Female	12	19	7	
Total	50	66	16	
Total, unknown			16	
Grand total			276	120

Age at death.—The average age of decedents whose deaths were recorded during 1903, classified with reference to race and sex, was as follows:

Average age at death of decedents, distributed with reference to race and sex, during 1902 and 1903.

	Male.			Female.			All.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
White:									
1902	39	10	7	42	7	24	41	1	10
1903	41	9	22	44	1	22	42	9	22
Colored:									
1902	25	8	1	27	3	27	26	5	29
1903	29	4	10	30	8	9	29	2	27

There has been a rise in the average age at death of both white and colored decedents certainly during the past ten years. This, of course, may be due to either of two factors: First, the duration of life of those dwelling in this District may be increasing from year to year. Second, by reason of a diminution in the relative number of infants and

young children in the community, due to a lowered birth rate or to an influx of adults from elsewhere, there is a proportionately larger number of adults in the population and, therefore, a relatively larger number of persons who die have reached an advanced age.

It seems probable, however, that there has been an actual lengthening of the average duration of life, as shown by an absolute diminution in the number of deaths among infants and young children notwithstanding the increase in the population and so far as is shown by the birth records without diminution in the number of births. And of the birth records it may be said that however incomplete they may be, they probably afford, up to 1903 at least, a reasonably reliable index to the rise and fall of the birth rate.

The records for 1903 show 877 decedents 70 years of age and over. As is usually the case, there is a marked preponderance in the number of white decedents for some time after the seventieth mile stone has been passed; but when extreme old age is reached, there is an excess of colored decedents, notwithstanding the fact that the colored population as a whole is equal only to about one-half of the white population. The cases of supposed extreme longevity are almost always among colored people. The maximum recorded during the past year was 119 years, the decedent being a colored male. A colored woman died at the alleged age of 106, a colored man and a colored woman at 103, and two colored women at 102. The only rational explanation of these figures seems to be that the aged colored people have no records of their births and have faulty ideas as to their ages.

During the year 1903 there were 1,507 deaths among children under 5 years of age. During the preceding year the number of deaths of like character was 1,638. Deaths among colored children decreased from 959 to 833, while deaths among white children decreased from 679 to 674. Deaths among children under 1 year of age decreased from 1,235 to 1,092; among colored children from 715 to 579, and among white children from 520 to 513. The following table shows the number of deaths among children under 5 years of age and among children under 1 year of age during the past ten years. It should be borne in mind that the decrease in the number of deaths of this class has taken place notwithstanding the increase in population. The populations stated in this table represent actual enumerations wherever possible:

Statement showing the decrease in the number of deaths among children under 1 year of age and among children under 5 years of age from 1894 to 1903, inclusive, with data as to population and reported births.

Year.	White.				Colored.				Total.			
	Popula- tion.	Birth re- turns.	Deced- ents under 1 year.	Deced- ents under 5 years.	Popula- tion.	Birth re- turns.	Deced- ents under 1 year.	Deced- ents under 5 years.	Popula- tion.	Birth re- turns.	Deced- ents under 1 year.	Deced- ents under 5 years.
1894	183,510	2,967	686	948	87,009	2,001	828	1,132	270,519	4,968	1,514	2,080
1895 ^a	186,191	2,828	680	930	87,146	1,942	744	1,023	272,337	4,770	1,424	1,968
1896 ^a	187,827	2,745	671	892	87,735	1,842	794	1,089	275,562	4,587	1,465	1,961
1897	189,457	2,712	594	774	88,325	1,865	712	1,008	277,782	4,577	1,306	1,782
1898 ^a	190,441	3,011	557	798	87,704	2,043	692	996	278,145	5,054	1,249	1,794
1899 ^a	191,226	2,623	537	796	87,207	1,737	729	1,024	278,433	4,360	1,266	1,820
1900 ^b	191,532	2,901	612	821	87,186	1,867	732	1,036	278,718	4,768	1,344	1,857
1901 ^a	195,366	2,620	542	743	87,487	1,735	692	934	282,853	4,355	1,234	1,677
1902 ^a	200,477	3,066	520	679	89,119	1,846	715	969	289,596	4,932	1,235	1,638
1903 ^a	204,840	3,307	513	674	90,353	1,817	579	833	295,193	5,124	1,092	1,507

^a Estimated population. Other figures are from police census.

^b Federal census.

In the search for the cause of the increased number of deaths during 1903 as compared with 1902, the decedents have been classified with reference to age, with the result shown in the following table. It will be noted that the increased mortality occurred almost altogether between the ages of 30 years and 79 years, inclusive, and that the heaviest increase occurred among decedents from 60 to 69 years of age, amounting to almost 25 per cent. This increase during the period of adult life was offset to a certain extent by a decrease in the number of decedents under 1 year of age from 1,235 to 1,092.

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903, arranged with reference to age of decedents.

Age.	White.				Colored.				Total.			
	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.			1902.	1903.			1902.	1903.		
Under 1 year.....	520	513	.....	7	715	579	.....	136	1,235	1,092	.....	143
1 year.....	80	83	3	.....	135	143	8	.....	215	226	11	.....
2 years.....	46	41	.....	5	54	64	10	.....	100	106	5	.....
3 years.....	25	25	.....	.....	26	28	2	.....	51	58	7	.....
4 years.....	8	12	4	.....	29	19	.....	10	37	31	.....	6
5 to 9 years.....	52	58	6	.....	81	50	.....	31	133	108	.....	25
10 to 19 years.....	110	101	.....	9	159	153	.....	6	269	254	.....	15
20 to 29 years.....	286	277	.....	9	322	331	9	.....	608	608	.....	.....
30 to 39 years.....	315	330	15	.....	211	245	34	.....	526	575	49	.....
40 to 49 years.....	298	320	22	.....	243	274	31	.....	541	594	53	.....
50 to 59 years.....	376	406	30	.....	224	233	9	.....	600	639	39	.....
60 to 69 years.....	445	557	112	.....	187	225	38	.....	632	782	150	.....
70 to 79 years.....	432	479	47	.....	131	113	.....	18	563	592	29	.....
80 to 89 years.....	178	177	.....	1	58	55	.....	3	236	232	.....	4
90 years and over.....	21	19	.....	2	21	34	13	.....	42	53	11	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	239	33	.....	.....	154	204	.....	.....	349	193

Seasonal variations in death rates.—The effect of season upon mortality must be considered with reference to the age distribution of the population. During the year 1903, among persons 5 years of age and over, the highest mortality occurred during January, February, March, and December, while among persons under 1 year of age the highest mortality occurred during June, July, and August. Notwithstanding their tropical ancestry, colored infants suffer quite as severely from the heated season as do the offspring of white people.

Reference should be made to the following table for further details as to the distribution of deaths with reference to season.

Average daily mortality, by months, arranged with reference to races and to age of decedents, during the calendar year 1903.

Month.	Under 1 year.			Over 1 and under 5 years.			5 years and over.			All ages.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
January.....	1.61	1.55	3.16	0.42	0.90	1.32	8.42	5.65	14.07	10.45	8.10	18.55
February.....	1.32	1.75	3.07	.93	1.21	2.14	9.21	6.04	15.25	11.46	9.00	20.46
March.....	1.65	.90	2.56	.65	1.10	1.75	8.65	5.39	14.04	10.94	7.39	18.33
April.....	.77	1.13	1.90	.33	.87	1.20	7.83	4.37	12.20	8.93	6.37	15.30
May.....	1.26	1.16	2.42	.29	.39	.68	6.74	4.68	11.42	8.29	6.23	14.52
June.....	1.70	2.58	4.23	.23	.63	.76	6.50	4.57	11.07	8.43	7.63	16.06
July.....	2.42	2.68	5.10	.29	.97	1.26	6.39	4.35	10.74	9.10	8.00	17.10
August.....	1.74	2.16	3.90	.29	.55	.84	5.26	3.68	8.94	7.29	6.39	13.68
September.....	1.23	1.80	2.53	.53	.47	1.00	5.97	3.70	9.67	7.73	5.47	13.20
October.....	1.16	1.23	2.39	.26	.39	.65	7.39	4.10	11.49	8.81	5.71	14.52
November.....	1.20	1.20	2.40	.33	.43	.76	8.17	4.67	12.74	9.70	6.20	15.90
December.....	.77	1.45	2.22	.77	.56	1.35	9.16	5.32	14.48	10.71	7.35	18.06
Entire year.....	1.41	1.59	3.00	.44	.70	1.14	7.46	4.69	12.15	9.31	6.98	16.29

Considering the increase in the number of deaths recorded during 1903, with reference to seasons, it appears that the months of January, February, March, November, and December were responsible for the excess. These months show an increase of 396 when compared with the corresponding months of 1902, and the record for 1903 is as good as it is only because the deaths which occurred during the remaining months were less by 240 than those which occurred during the same part of 1902.

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903, arranged with reference to months.

Month.	White.				Colored.				Total.			
	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.			1902.	1903.			1902.	1903.		
January.....	272	324	52	.....	257	251	.....	6	529	575	46	.....
February.....	262	321	59	.....	187	252	65	.....	449	573	124	.....
March.....	291	339	48	.....	176	229	53	.....	467	568	101	.....
April.....	275	268	.....	7	259	191	.....	68	534	459	.....	75
May.....	244	257	13	.....	209	193	.....	16	453	450	.....	3
June.....	270	253	.....	17	236	229	.....	7	506	482	.....	24
July.....	298	282	.....	11	275	248	.....	27	568	530	.....	38
August.....	237	226	.....	11	222	198	.....	24	459	424	.....	35
September.....	231	232	1	.....	190	164	.....	26	421	396	.....	25
October.....	276	273	.....	3	214	177	.....	37	490	450	.....	40
November.....	252	291	39	.....	163	186	23	.....	415	477	62	.....
December.....	289	332	43	.....	208	228	20	.....	497	560	63	.....
Entire year.....			255	49			161	211			396	240

Mortality with reference to marital relations.—A statement showing the result of classifying decedents with reference to their marital status is shown below. The decrease in the number of unmarried decedents is to be explained by the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths which occurred before the marriageable age. The increase in the number of the married and widowed decedents corresponds with the fact disclosed by the age table, that there was an increased mortality during the period of adult life.

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903, classified with reference to the marital status of decedents.

	Year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1902.	1903.		
Single:				
Male.....	1,672	1,588	.....	84
Female.....	1,283	1,176	.....	107
Total.....	2,955	2,764	.....	191
Married:				
Male.....	1,043	1,181	138	.....
Female.....	745	767	22	.....
Total.....	1,788	1,948	160	.....
Widowed:				
Male.....	341	412	71	.....
Female.....	704	781	77	.....
Total.....	1,045	1,193	148	.....
Unknown:				
Male.....	0	32	32	.....
Female.....	0	7	7	.....
Total.....	0	39	39	.....
Grand total.....			347	191

Mortality with reference to location.—No study of mortality with reference to its geographical distribution can be satisfactory unless the distribution of the population is known, and no such information as to population is available. The department has prepared, however, and prints as an appendix to this report, a map showing the distribution of deaths throughout the District of Columbia by certain more or less arbitrarily established districts. In the determination of these districts an effort has been made to establish their boundaries so that each district may represent a fairly homogeneous population. No effort has been made to establish outlines that will be mathematically accurate with reference to this matter, as such an undertaking would manifestly be fruitless. Deaths which have occurred in hospitals have been charged, so far as was possible, to that portion of the District from which the decedent came. In some cases, however, especially where the decedents were nonresidents, it has been necessary to charge the deaths to the district in which the hospital is located.

Mortality with reference to particular diseases.—An analysis of mortality during 1903 with reference to the character of the diseases responsible for it appears in the following table:

Deaths during the calendar year 1903, arranged by classes of disease and by sex and race.

Cause of death.	Deaths.						
	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I. General diseases.....	489	424	348	419	913	767	1,680
II. Diseases of the nervous system	255	156	115	120	411	235	646
III. Diseases of the circulatory system..	212	154	120	108	366	228	594
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system ..	194	166	240	210	360	450	810
V. Diseases of the digestive system	225	167	146	162	392	308	700
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	187	107	78	61	294	139	433
VII. Puerperal condition		25		32		32	57
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	7	6	12	7	13	19	32
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	4	1	3	2	5	5	10
X. Malformation.....	11	12		3	23	3	26
XI. Infancy.....	132	92	105	69	234	174	398
XII. Old age	53	80	34	48	133	82	215
XIII. Violence	158	51	61	22	209	83	292
XIV. Unclassified	14	16	10	11	30	21	51
Total	1,941	1,457	1,272	1,274	3,398	2,546	5,944

The increased mortality during 1903 occurred, as has been stated, altogether among whites. Classifying deaths according to the more or less arbitrarily fixed groups of diseases now commonly recognized by statisticians, it appears that the increase was due to an increased prevalence of diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and genito-urinary systems and to an increased number of deaths due to violence. The diminished death rate for the colored race was due chiefly to a diminished prevalence of diseases of the genito-urinary system and of diseases peculiar to infancy.

Relative mortality in 1902 and 1903 with reference to certain groups of diseases.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.					
	White.		Colored.		All.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
I. General diseases.....	918	913	760	767	1,678	1,680
II. Diseases of the nervous system.....	354	411	222	235	576	646
III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	279	366	240	228	519	594
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	403	360	449	450	852	810
V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	389	392	327	308	716	700
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	251	294	164	139	415	433
VII. Puerperal condition.....	26	25	28	32	54	57
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	19	13	10	19	29	32
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	4	5	7	5	11	10
X. Malformation.....	11	23	3	3	14	26
XI. Infancy.....	219	224	241	174	460	398
XII. Old age.....	140	133	68	82	208	215
XIII. Violence.....	166	209	71	83	237	292
XIV. Unclassified.....	13	30	6	21	19	51
Total.....	3,192	3,398	2,596	2,546	5,788	5,944

Tables showing the fluctuations in the number of deaths due to each and every cause from 1902 to 1903; and the fluctuations in the mortality from some of the more important diseases during the past ten years appear in the appendix. The following synopsis is, therefore, deemed sufficient here:

Deaths and death rates from certain specified diseases during 1902 and 1903, with corresponding average annual deaths and death rates during the past ten years.

Cause of death.	White and colored.					
	Deaths.			Death rates per 1,000.		
	Average per annum (10 years).	Number in 1902.	Number in 1903.	Average per annum (10 years).	Rate in 1902.	Rate in 1903.
Angina pectoris.....	19.7	21	22	0.071	0.073	0.075
Apoplexy.....	236.1	222	282	.843	.767	.955
Arterio-sclerosis.....	12.3	45	31	.043	.155	.106
Bright's disease.....	275.5	327	331	.982	1.129	1.121
Cirrhosis of liver.....	26.6	28	42	.095	.097	.142
Diabetes.....	19.1	27	31	.068	.093	.106
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) a.....	335.7	329	282	1.175	1.136	.966
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over) a.....	86.5	93	94	.301	.321	.318
Diphtheria and croup.....	115.9	50	22	.418	.173	.075
Diseases of the heart.....	429.6	445	513	1.533	1.537	1.738
Dysentery.....	35.9	31	21	.130	.107	.071
Epilepsy.....	27.0	29	23	.097	.100	.078
Gastritis.....	45.4	60	69	.162	.207	.234
Grippe.....	46.4	59	104	.164	.204	.352
Malarial fever.....	52.5	30	22	.190	.104	.074
Malignant growths.....	179.2	217	220	.639	.749	.745
Measles.....	23.6	9	44	.086	.081	.149
Meningitis.....	87.4	73	58	.313	.252	.196
Paralysis, paraplegia, and hemiplegia.....	58.6	56	43	.211	.193	.146
Pneumonia.....	468.6	478	559	1.675	1.651	1.894
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	789.2	696	776	2.826	2.369	2.629
Rheumatism.....	29.8	40	29	.106	.138	.098
Scarlet fever.....	13.1	6	2	.047	.021	.007
Softening of the brain.....	16.5	13	18	.059	.045	.061
Steam-railroad accidents.....	15.8	21	18	.056	.073	.061
Street-railroad accidents.....	6.9	9	5	.025	.031	.017
Suicides.....	39.3	40	59	.140	.138	.200
Typhoid fever.....	180.2	226	140	.645	.780	.474
Typho-malarial fever.....	6.6	0	0	.024	.000	.000
Whooping cough.....	69.1	126	75	.247	.435	.254

a Four-year average.

Pneumonia.—The year 1903 showed a marked increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia. The total number of deaths recorded as having been due to this disease is 559, a number in excess of any previous record during the past ten years. The recorded deaths, however, were not largely in excess of the mortality for 1897, and in proportion to the population were less than were recorded during that year. Figures for one year are not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that this disease, as is alleged by some, is increasing in prevalence. The observations of the department prior to 1903 afforded no basis whatsoever for such a conclusion.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 776, was below the average for the ten-year period, 789.2. It was considerably above the corresponding figure for 1902, 686, which, however, was unusual and not to be accounted for upon any rational basis. The relative prevalence of this disease among white and among colored people does not differ materially from that shown by previous records.

Suicides.—There was a larger number of deaths from suicide during 1903 than at any time since 1876, and prior to that year there are no records. The increase affected both races.

Typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox.—An analysis of the mortality from these diseases during 1903 will be found in the statement relative to the contagious-disease service (see p. 20) and in the report of the medical sanitary inspector (see p. 53).

Diarrheal diseases.—It is gratifying to note a continuation of the decrease in the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among children under 2 years of age, as shown by the following table:

Deaths and death rates from diarrheal diseases and inflammation of the bowels among children under 2 years of age from 1900 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Deaths.			Death rates.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1900	171	217	388	0.891	2.508	1.892
1901	128	216	344	.655	2.469	1.216
1902	119	210	329	.594	2.357	1.136
1903	114	168	282	.556	1.859	.955

The decrease in the prevalence of diarrheal diseases was limited to persons less than 2 years of age, and, therefore, must result from causes which have reference to that class alone.

In view of the importance of these diseases as a factor in the death rate, and of the fact that they are generally preventable, the health department, during the summer of 1903, investigated the circumstances attendant upon the death from diarrheal diseases of 260 children under 2 years of age. The primary purpose of this investigation was to discover the causes of such diseases with a view to action looking toward their prevention. The inquiry had to do very largely with methods of feeding, and revealed a lamentable ignorance of this all-important subject on the part of those responsible for the care of infants.

Ignorance, however, was not the sole cause for the administration of improper food. Poverty not infrequently had rendered it necessary for the mother to earn her own living, even though it resulted in

the exposure of her offspring to the perils of artificial feeding, and in the absence of properly managed day nurseries, where the infants of working women might be intelligently cared for, the dangers of the situation were cruelly increased. The fact that in no instance did a mother admit that she had weaned her child merely for her own convenience indicates either that the substitution of artificial food for natural nourishment because of the demands of social life is not as frequent as is supposed or that those who have been responsible for such substitution were brought by the deaths of their infants to a realization of their guilt.

Of the 260 children whose deaths were investigated, 101 were white and 159 colored, representing 38.85 per cent and 61.15 per cent, respectively, of the total mortality. To appreciate the significance of these figures it is necessary to remember that the colored race, which yielded 61.15 per cent of the mortality, represents but 30.61 per cent of the total population.

The food taken by 252 of the deceased infants prior to the onset of their fatal illness is shown in the following table. In the 8 cases investigated, but not included in this table, it was impossible to obtain any reliable information as to the food supply:

Statement showing the food supply of 252 infants who died from diarrheal diseases between June 6 and October 10, 1903.

Character of food.	Number.	Per cent.
Breast fed	29	11.51
Artificially fed:		
Cows' milk	94	37.30
Condensed milk	110	43.65
Proprietary foods	5	1.98
Broths and soups	1	.40
Combined feeding (breast milk and artificial food) ^a	13	5.16
Total	252	100.00

^aIn view of the fact that this table refers to children under 2 years old, the term "artificial," as applied to their food, is used in a purely arbitrary sense to mean any food other than mothers' milk. It can not properly be said that mothers' milk is the food intended by nature—the "natural" food—for children in the second year of life.

The foregoing statement may be accepted as indicating in a general way an undue preponderance of deaths among artificially fed children, and especially among those fed on condensed milk, and to this extent it is confirmatory of prevailing ideas upon this subject. It must not be taken, however, as indicating accurately the extent of such preponderance. Definite knowledge as to the relative mortality among breast-fed infants and among those who are artificially fed requires not only accurate information as to the number of deaths in each class, but corresponding information as to the total number of living infants belonging to each subdivision. The latter data, which are essential to accurate comparisons, it is manifestly impracticable to obtain.

Incident to the investigation of the mortality from diarrheal diseases several "baby farms" were discovered. Such establishments may now be operated without license or registration, and, therefore, practically without any efficient supervision whatsoever. They represent ready channels for the disposal of undesirable offspring quietly, effectually, and too often permanently.

The investigation, the results of which have been outlined above, was

made with great difficulty owing to the absence of any special appropriation with which to defray the cost and the necessity of drawing upon the regular office force and upon the usual fixed allotment for contingent expenses. Although the results accomplished were in no way sensational, yet it is believed that they fully justified the interference to which the regular routine of official work of the department was subjected. Their value was greatly increased through the cooperation of the daily press, which from week to week published the results of the investigation, and thus kept the community awake to the danger incident to the artificial feeding of infants during the summer season. Whether as the result of such action or as the result of other causes, the fact remains that, notwithstanding the increased population, the number of deaths from diarrheal diseases among infants under 2 years of age during the year 1903 was considerably less than at any time since and including 1900, and beyond that year figures for comparison are not available.

As the result of the investigation of the mortality among infants under 2 years of age from diarrheal diseases during the year 1903, it is respectfully recommended as follows:

1. That an effort be made to secure the establishment, either under public auspices or through private charity, of day nurseries located systematically in various portions of the District, where women who are required to labor for their daily bread may leave their offspring during the hours of service with a reasonable assurance that they will be properly taken care of, especially with reference to diet.

2. That it be made unlawful to establish or to maintain any place for the reception and care of infants without a permit from the Commissioners, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of such permit, such terms to have reference to the registration of inmates, the sanitary condition of the establishment, and to inspection.

The relation between general mortality and race has already been considered. The following statement, however, shows the relative incidence of certain of the more common diseases on the white and on the colored race during 1903:

Relative incidence of certain specified diseases on the white and on the colored race during the calendar year 1903.

Disease.	Deaths.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.		Ratio between death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	14	14	0.068	0.156	1 to 2.27
Abscess.....	1	1	.005	.011	1 to 2.20
Accidents.....	139	54	.679	.597	1 to .88
Acute bronchitis.....	10	29	.049	.321	1 to 6.55
Alcoholism and delirium tremens.....	19	4	.092	.044	1 to .48
Broncho-pneumonia.....	60	68	.293	.753	1 to 2.57
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	190	92	.927	1.018	1 to 1.10
Cirrhosis of liver.....	34	8	.166	.089	1 to .53
Congenital debility.....	16	17	.078	.188	1 to 2.41
Convulsions of children.....	21	41	.102	.454	1 to 4.45
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	114	168	.556	1.859	1 to 3.34
Dysentery.....	13	8	.064	.089	1 to 1.39
Generalized tuberculosis.....	6	17	.029	.188	1 to 6.48
Hereditary syphilis.....	3	9	.015	.100	1 to 6.66
Intermittent and remittent fevers and malarial cachexia.....	14	8	.068	.089	1 to 1.31
Marasmus and malassimilation.....	69	44	.337	.487	1 to 1.45
Nephritis:					
Acute.....	25	13	.122	.144	1 to 1.18
Chronic.....	225	106	1.098	1.173	1 to 1.07

Relative incidence of certain specified diseases on the white and on the colored race during the calendar year 1903—Continued.

Disease.	Deaths.		Death rate per 1,000 of population.		Ratio between death rates, white to colored.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Pericarditis, endocarditis, myocarditis.....	43	11	.211	.122	1 to .58
Pneumonia.....	188	243	.917	2.690	1 to 2.93
Premature birth.....	118	92	.576	1.018	1 to 1.77
Puerperal eclampsia.....	4	8	.019	.089	1 to 4.68
Puerperal peritonitis.....	3	2	.015	.022	1 to 1.47
Puerperal septicæmia.....	13	15	.063	.166	1 to 2.63
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	4	7	.020	.077	1 to 3.85
Rheumatism.....	20	9	.098	.100	1 to 1.02
Rickets.....	2	5	.009	.065	1 to 6.11
Senility.....	133	82	.650	.907	1 to 1.40
Suicide.....	51	8	.249	.089	1 to .36
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	355	421	1.733	4.660	1 to 2.69
Typhoid fever.....	83	57	.405	.631	1 to 1.56
Valvular heart disease.....	220	184	1.074	2.037	1 to 1.89
Whooping cough.....	25	50	.122	.553	1 to 4.53

Mortality between January 1 and June 30, 1904, inclusive.—The following statement shows in a general way the character and extent of mortality in the District of Columbia during the first six months of 1904, with corresponding figures for 1903. It will be noted that up to the close of the period covered by this report there had been a considerable increase in mortality during the current year as compared with the corresponding period in 1903. The increase, as appears from the following table, was particularly noticeable with reference to pulmonary tuberculosis, the number of cases increasing from 419 to 476; accidents and negligence, 78 to 110, and suicide, 30 to 38. The increase in the number of deaths from accidents and negligence is probably due in part at least to the large construction work which is now under way in the District on the filtration plant and on the Union Station and changes of railroad grades incident to its construction. The increase in the number of deaths from suicide over the number reported in the corresponding period of 1903 is particularly noticeable in view of the fact that the number of deaths from suicide in 1903, taken as a whole, was the largest of which the Health Department has record.

Relative mortality in the District of Columbia during the first six months of the calendar years 1903 and 1904.

Deaths.	White.		Colored.		All.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
External causes:						
Accidents and negligence.....	56	77	22	33	78	110
Homicides.....	1	2	6	2	7	4
Suicides.....	25	34	5	4	30	38
Sunstroke.....		1				1
Legal execution.....			1		1	
Natural causes.....	1,680	1,769	1,311	1,376	2,991	3,145
Total.....	1,762	1,883	1,345	1,415	3,107	3,298
Special diseases:						
Scarlet fever.....	1	6		1	1	7
Diphtheria and croup.....	9	11	1	4	10	15
Diarrheal diseases.....						
Under 2 years.....	28	25	37	43	65	68
2 years and over.....	34	18	19	4	53	22

Relative mortality in the District of Columbia during the first six months of the calendar years 1903 and 1904—Continued.

Deaths.	White.		Colored.		All.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Special diseases—Continued.						
Dysentery—						
Under 2 years	1	2			1	2
2 years and over	2	1	3	3	5	4
Typhoid fever	21	22	16	20	37	42
Typhomalarial fever			1		1	
Malarial fever	5		3	3	8	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis	184	204	235	272	419	476
Pneumonia	170	166	196	217	366	383
Pleurisy	6	3	4	2	10	5
Bronchitis	29	37	49	47	78	84
Congestion of lungs	24	16	21	9	45	25
Rheumatism	14	14	6	4	20	18
All other diseases	1,152	1,244	720	747	1,872	1,991
External causes (as above)	82	114	34	39	116	153
Total	1,762	1,883	1,345	1,415	3,107	3,298

RETURNS OF BIRTHS.

The department has continued its efforts to secure returns of all births. That it has been partially successful is shown by the fact that during the calendar year 1903, 5,124 births were reported—more than during any other period during which births have been recorded. The average number reported annually during the past ten years was 4,749. The number of births reported among white people was 3,307 and the number reported among colored was 1,817. One hundred and fourteen twins were born, of which 68 were white and 46 colored. These represent approximately average figures. No returns of triplets were received. Of the births recorded, 494 were reported as illegitimate—colored, 414; white, 80.

The number of birth returns received during the first six months of 1904 indicates even further the result of the methods now adopted by the department to insure more nearly complete returns. The total number of births reported was 3,138 for 1904, as against 2,311 for the corresponding period of 1903—among whites 1,960 as compared with 1,437, and among colored 1,178 as compared with 874.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths recorded during 1903 was 548—white, 289; colored, 351; unknown, 8. Of these, 362 were recorded as legitimate, 106 as illegitimate, and 80 as unknown. One hundred and fifty-one of the reports received were filed by the coroner. During the first six months of 1904 the stillbirths reported numbered 319.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO VITAL STATISTICS.

In order to secure greater accuracy in the records of this department relating to deaths and to births and stillbirths, and to regulate the disposal of dead bodies better than such disposal is now regulated, the health department on February 2, 1904, recommended certain needed legislation. The legislation thus recommended, embodied in "A bill to provide for the better registration of births and deaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" (S. 4686; H. R. 13775), is now pending in Congress. Its early enactment is earnestly hoped for.

RECORDS AND TRANSCRIPTS.

Six hundred and seventy-eight transcripts from the records of births, deaths, and marriages have been issued during the fiscal year 1903-4. Of these, 35 were issued without fee, as follows:

Pension Bureau	33
Record and Pension Office, War Department	2
Total	35

The fees paid for the remaining transcripts, \$321.50, all appear duly of record in the office of the collector of taxes.

OFFICIAL REGISTERS.

Physicians.—Under authority of the act regulating the practice of medicine 66 physicians registered during the fiscal year 1903-4. Sixty-two had been licensed by the board of medical supervisors after examination and 4 licensed on the basis of registration at the Health Office prior to the enactment of the law which now regulates the practice of medicine in this District.

So far as is known to this department, the total number of deaths among physicians whose names appear on the register, since registration under the present law began, is 117. During the year two registrations have been canceled by order of the board of medical supervisors—Sigmund A. Czarra, February 6, 1904, and Samuel V. Young, March 19, 1904. The total number of physicians now legally qualified to practice in this District by reason of having been licensed by the board of medical supervisors and having registered is 1,258.

Midwives.—Under authority of the act above cited, 5 midwives have registered during the year, 2 on the basis of registration at the Health Department prior to June 3, 1896, and 3 on the basis of examination, making the total number of registered midwives at the end of the year 140.

Dentists.—The total number of names on the register of dentists at the close of the year was 570.

Undertakers.—The registration of 3 undertakers made the total number of names on the register 146. The registration of undertakers is at present on an extremely unsatisfactory basis and men engage in the business who are totally unfitted for it. There should be some way by which to disbar from the ranks of undertakers a man who, after having removed the remains of an infant to his place of business to await the completion of funeral arrangements, deliberately abandons the body at the front door of the mother's residence when he finds that she can not raise enough money to pay his charges; the man who holds a dead body against the father and the husband of the deceased because they are unwilling to pay his charges for moving and embalming the remains, both of which the husband and father allege were done without their consent; and a man who deliberately ships a body to another jurisdiction in such a manner as to render it practically certain that it will be offensive before the body reaches its destination, his only excuse being that the remains had to be forwarded by a certain train and that there was not time to prepare them properly.

These are illustrative cases taken from the comparatively recent

experience of the health department. Fines or workhouse sentences are no sufficient punishment for such outrages on public decency or on the feelings of the families of the deceased.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

So far as appears of record in the health office, there has been no change in the number or character of private hospitals in this District during the past year. The law relating to the licensing of these institutions is practically a dead letter, inasmuch as it provides no penalty for failure to obtain a license. It fails, too, to specify the conditions under which licenses may be issued, and according to an opinion rendered by assistant corporation counsel on May 1, 1903, does not authorize the Commissioners to determine such conditions. If private hospitals are to be licensed this law should be amended so as to make it effective; otherwise it should be repealed. And whatever question there may be as to the advisability of restricting the establishment of private hospitals generally and of regulating their management, there can be no question as to the desirability of treating in that manner the establishments commonly known as "baby farms," and of subjecting them to a most rigid system of inspection.

CEMETERIES.

There has been no change in the number and location of cemeteries during the past year.

During the year just ended there were brought into the District for interment 426 bodies, 345 white and 81 colored. There were sent out of the District, exclusive of those buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, 938 bodies, 688 white and 250 colored. The large number of bodies which are made subjects of transportation each year shows the importance for imposing proper requirements as to the preparation of remains prior to transportation. While this District can not satisfactorily control the shipment of remains from other places, and while, so far as its own territory is concerned, transportation is practically always by hearse or wagon, yet in a spirit of comity it must see that such remains as are shipped from the District of Columbia are prepared so as to meet the requirements of the States to which they are sent or through which they are to pass.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Scarlet fever.—Scarlet fever was less prevalent during the calendar year 1903 than during 1902, only 154 cases having been reported, as compared with 245. As is usually the case, the white race suffered most severely from this disease, 143 patients having belonged to that class. The type of the disease was exceedingly mild, only 2 patients having died, both white. During the first six months of 1904, however, the status of scarlet fever in the District of Columbia has been by no means so satisfactory, for while during the first half of 1903 only 53 cases were reported, during the first six months of 1904 the reported cases numbered 237. The disease has been, moreover, of a more severe type. The percentage of deaths to cases from January to June, inclusive, 1903, was 1.88, while during the corresponding period of 1904 it was 2.95.

Diphtheria.—The calendar year 1903 showed fewer cases of diphtheria than the preceding year, 181 as compared with 352. Nineteen cases terminated fatally. There was an undue prevalence of the disease among white people, 149 patients belonging to that race. The percentage of fatal cases, 10.49, is less than the corresponding figure for 1902, 12.78, due chiefly to a lowered fatality among colored patients. The first six months of 1904 have shown an increase in the prevalence of diphtheria, although the percentage of fatal cases remains low. From January 1 to June 30, 1903, 73 cases were reported with 9 deaths, while during the first six months of the current year 132 cases were reported, with 14 deaths. The disease prevailed chiefly among white people.

Nine hundred and thirty-four cultures from diphtheria cases, real or suspected, were examined during the year. Five hundred and ten were submitted for the purpose of aiding in the diagnosis of suspected cases, and of these only 69, or 13.53 per cent, contained diphtheria bacilli.

Smallpox.—The number of cases of smallpox reported during the calendar year 1903 was 47, of which 2 terminated fatally. The number reported during 1902 was 60, with 1 death. Twenty-one of the patients reported in 1902 were white, while in 1903 26 belonged to that race.

During the first half of 1903 the cases of smallpox reported to the health department numbered 32, while during the first half of the present year the number so reported was 18. The cases reported have originated in various places, the disease being repeatedly imported into the District from other jurisdictions. Against such infection the District is unable to protect itself.

The smallpox hospital has been of great service, as during preceding years. It is becoming, however, more and more difficult to operate it as an independent branch of the District government, largely, it is believed, because persons serving in the institution may be employed for a few days, and then, if the hospital be closed by reason of the death or discharge of the patient or patients, may not only find themselves out of work, but may find it difficult to obtain employment by reason of the nature of their last service. Under existing conditions, after one outbreak of smallpox has ceased the health department must, upon the occurrence of a new case, find the necessary assistants who are willing to go to the smallpox hospital to work. To remedy this condition it will be necessary either to provide a cook, a nurse, a laundress, and a hostler as regular employees of the health department, permitting the department to utilize them in the regular work of the office whenever their services are not required at the smallpox hospital, or else to establish such relations between the health department and the Washington Asylum as will permit the asylum to keep on its rolls and in its service the above-named employees and to transfer them, upon request of the health department, to the smallpox hospital. The supplies for the institution might be procured by requisitions on the Washington Asylum more conveniently, and it is believed more economically, than by requisitions on the property clerk, as at present.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever reported during the calendar year 1903 was 1,055—white, 776; colored, 279. Figures for comparison with previous years are not available, the law which

requires cases of typhoid fever to be reported not having been enacted until February 26, 1902. The disease was apparently slightly more prevalent among whites, its incidence in that portion of the community being 3.78 per thousand, while its incidence on the colored race was but 3.08 per thousand. Of the reported cases, 137 died, representing percentages of deaths as follows: Among whites, of 10.69; among colored, 19.35; among the entire population, 12.98. These figures may be and probably are somewhat in excess of the fatality of the disease, because every fatal case of typhoid fever must become known to the health department through the death certificate, the issue of which is necessary to secure burial, whereas the report of cases which do not terminate fatally may ordinarily be omitted either wilfully or negligently without detection by the health department.

The records of the department for the first six months of the year 1904 suggest that there was during that period a diminished prevalence of typhoid fever; 321 cases were reported during the first six months of 1903 and only 180 cases during the corresponding period of 1904. It is to be feared, however, that the diminution is apparent rather than real, for during the first six months of 1903 there were but 37 deaths due to typhoid fever, while during the corresponding period of 1904 the deaths numbered 43. Either, therefore, the disease has assumed a very much more severe type, the percentage of fatal cases having risen from 11.52 to 23.88, or a considerable number of cases which have occurred during the first six months of 1904 without terminating fatally have not been reported. The fact that 39 per cent of the colored patients reported during the first six months of 1904 died certainly tends to confirm the latter hypothesis, for it is almost inconceivable that in this community that proportion of any group of cases of typhoid fever should die.

It is hoped and expected that before another report of this department is issued the works now in course of construction for the purification of the water supply of this District will have been satisfactorily completed, and that with their completion there will occur a marked lessening in the number of cases of typhoid fever. The disease will, of course, not disappear entirely. Some persons will contract the disease in other jurisdictions and develop it in the District of Columbia, and in some instances doubtless infection will be spread through the milk supply. A case of the latter type occurred in October, 1903, when a milk dealer and a producer distributed milk from the farm of the producer, notwithstanding that they had been instructed by the health department not to do so because of the existence of typhoid fever on the farm. The total number of cases reported among the customers of this dealer between October 17 and December 12, 1903, was 19.

Tuberculosis.—Nothing has been accomplished officially toward providing accommodations for tubercular patients, either for those in extremis or for those for whom there is yet hope of recovery. Suitable land is already available, but the appropriation for the construction of the necessary buildings has not yet been forthcoming. By private charity, however, accommodations for a certain number of such patients have been provided on the grounds connected with the Washington Asylum, and where they are being maintained as a part of the Washington Asylum Hospital, and other accommodations of like character are being established through a similar agency.

The committee on the prevention of consumption, a purely private organization, is doing all that can be expected and more than the public has a right to demand of it, but it is not in a position to do all that ought to be done. It is certainly the duty of the Government to care for those who are suffering from tuberculosis as well as for those who are suffering from other diseases, and it would appear clearly to be its duty to prevent the spread of tubercular infection quite as much as it is to prevent the spread of infections of other types, such as smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. It is hoped that the efforts which were made during the year just ended to obtain an appropriation for the erection of a suitable hospital for consumptives may be renewed, and that they may during the coming year be successful.

The question as to the advantages and disadvantages of requiring all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to be reported to the health department is now under consideration and will be reported upon during the coming year.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis during the calendar year 1903 was 776. This represents a death rate of 2.629 per thousand and is 13.05 per cent of the deaths from all causes. The white race was chargeable with 355 deaths, representing 1.733 per thousand of the white population, and the colored race with 421 deaths, equivalent to a colored death rate of 4.660 per thousand. These figures are all above those for 1902, but below the annual average for the past ten years. The incidence of the disease as relates to age periods does not differ materially from what might be termed normal. Of all decedents, 29.77 per cent were between 20 and 29 years of age, inclusive, and 23.58 per cent between 30 and 39 years. January to April, inclusive, shows the heaviest mortality, and July to October, inclusive, the lowest.

The first six months of 1904 have shown a marked increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 476 as compared with 419 during the corresponding period of 1903. The department is unable as yet to submit any analysis of the figures for this six months period.

Disinfection service.—There has been no change in the organization and the management of the disinfecting service during the past year. The work of the service has been increased by an increasing demand for the disinfection of houses which have been occupied by consumptives, 240 such houses having been disinfected during 1903, while but 135 were disinfected during 1902. The total number of articles disinfected at the disinfecting station was 3,603.

Isolation wards.—In the isolation ward connected with Garfield Memorial Hospital there were treated at the expense of the Government during the fiscal year 1903-4, 132 patients, whose stay in the hospital aggregated 1,554 patient days. The diseases with which these patients suffered were as follows: Measles, 42; measles suspects, 2; erysipelas, 32; diphtheria, 28; diphtheria suspects, 17; mumps, 7; scarlet fever, 1; scarlet fever suspects, 2, and chicken pox, 1. The cost to the District of this service was \$5,000. The number of pay patients treated during the same period was 54, the stay of such patients in the institution representing 960 patient days. These patients were suffering from the following diseases: Diphtheria, 24; diphtheria suspects, 5; scarlet fever, 17; measles, 4; erysipelas, 3, and mumps, 1.

In the isolating ward connected with Providence Hospital there were treated during the fiscal year at the expense of the District 37 scarlet-fever patients, whose stay amounted to 1,351 hospital days, at a cost to the District of \$4,000. During the same period 11 private patients suffering from scarlet fever were treated in this institution, their stay aggregating 339 hospital days.

Attention is invited to the absence of any legislation restricting the liberty of persons suffering from measles, whooping cough, or other similar communicable diseases. A patient suffering from any of these maladies may go on the public streets, ride in public conveyances, attend public assemblies in churches, theaters, and schools, and yet there is no way by which he can be punished for so doing. Legislation to correct this condition has been recommended by the health department and is now pending in Congress (S. 3786 and H. R. 10955). It is to be hoped that it will be speedily enacted.

Contagious diseases of animals.—Ten cases of rabies were reported during the fiscal year 1903-4. In 9 cases the diagnoses were confirmed by inoculation tests at the Bureau of Animal Industry. The tenth case came under the observation of four veterinarians, and was regarded as so typical as to need no laboratory tests to determine its nature. Six persons were bitten by rabid dogs during the year without serious results as yet.

Chemical laboratory.—The total number of analyses made in the chemical laboratory during the fiscal year 1903-4 was 8,571. Attention has been given chiefly to the analysis of articles of food, but there was the usual number of analyses of water and of drugs, and of materials submitted by the police department and the coroner.

The number of samples of milk analyzed shows a considerable increase since last year, the total number examined being 7,815, with 150 samples of cream. Of the samples of milk analyzed, 7,142 were collected in various parts of the city, from milk wagons, dairies, grocery stores, and other similar places. Of these, 2,070 contained less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent butter fat and 529 less than 3 per cent. Only 2 samples of milk and 1 of cream have been found during the year to contain preservatives. One sample of milk contained coloring matter. Further details relative to the analysis of milk and cream may be found in the report of the chemist in the appendix.

The cases referred by the health department to the corporation counsel for prosecution because of the sale of impure milk and of milk below standard numbered 323. Five prosecutions were based on the sale of cream containing less than 20 per cent butter fat and 1 on the sale of cream containing preservatives. Other cases were referred to the corporation counsel for prosecution, as follows:

For the sale of adulterated olive oil	18
For the sale of chemically preserved beef	9
For the sale of adulterated vinegar	5
For the sale of adulterated lard	8
For the sale of adulterated cream of tartar	3

An unusual amount of attention was given to the chemical examination of beef, because of the supposed experience of other communities with reference to the use of preservatives. One series of examinations, comprising 63 samples, had reference to chopped beef; another, comprising 14 samples, to beef taken directly from the carcass. None

of the latter samples were found to contain any preservatives whatsoever. Of the former 9 samples, collected from 8 dealers, were found to contain sulphite of soda. The investigation showed that it had been introduced into the meat as one of the ingredients of a certain patented preservative.

The following statement shows the number and character of samples of water analyzed during the year 1903-4, together with the results of such analyses:

Results of analyses of 232 samples of water, 1903-4.

Source of water.	Result.		
	Good.	Condemned.	Suspicious.
Private wells	34	14	4
Dairy farms	20	22	4
Schools	18	5	2
Public wells	92	9	8
Total	164	50	18

SANITARY AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The usual tables showing the number and character of nuisances which have been abated at the instance of the health department and the quantity and variety of food, including marine products, which has been inspected and condemned appear in the appendix.

The following statement shows some of the more important articles of food condemned during the year:

Beef	pounds..	16, 261
Mutton	do.....	6, 810
Veal	do.....	2, 439
Pork	do.....	7, 849
Sausage	do.....	812
Chickens		585
Bananas	dozen..	83, 511
Berries	quarts..	2, 162
Cantaloupes		10, 360
Watermelons		6, 573
Pineapples		1, 239
Radishes	bunches..	2, 179
Lettuce	heads..	4, 314
Cabbage	do.....	1, 285
Cymlings		2, 170
Cucumbers	dozen..	1, 623
Clams		172, 600
Crabs		282, 550
Fish	bunches..	11, 492
Herring		805, 400

The larger quantities specified above are, of course, estimated.

Live stock inspection.—There have been slaughtered during the past year under inspection by this department, 6,590 cattle, 34,917 hogs, 16,466 sheep, and 2,435 calves. Of these there were condemned and tanked as unfit for food 24 cattle, 38 hogs, 62 sheep, and 4 calves. Tuberculosis was the chief cause for condemnations of cattle, and cholera for the condemnation of hogs, while in the case of sheep most condemnations have been based upon the existence of injuries received in shipping.

The inspection of live stock is less difficult than formerly because of the diminished number of small slaughterhouses scattered throughout the District. In proportion as such work is concentrated ease of inspection increases. Definite legislation looking toward the further regulation of slaughtering would, it is believed, tend to render inspection easier and more efficient than at present, and while the proprietors of the existing large abattoirs have uniformly cooperated willingly and intelligently with the health department in its work, there seems to be good reason for the enactment of definite legislation regulating the operation of slaughterhouses generally. The District must, however, depend for the protection of its meat supply very largely on the Federal Government. This fact has been strongly emphasized during the year by the establishment in Virginia, in the immediate vicinity of the District, of two abattoirs primarily for the slaughtering of meat for consumption in this jurisdiction; since both these establishments are located in Virginia, they are entirely outside of the jurisdiction of this department. The suggestion made by the inspector of live stock and dairy farms that all meat and meat products sold in this District should bear the seal of their Federal or local inspection as a guarantee of their freedom from disease is worthy of adoption.

Inspection of dairy farms and dairy products.—The following table affords a partial index to the extent and character of the work done by the health department during the past year in connection with the enforcement of the milk law:

Summary of register of permits to maintain dairies and dairy farms and to import milk into the District of Columbia.

	Applications received from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.				Status of permits issued from March 2, 1895, to June 30, 1904.		
	Granted.	Refused.	Not acted upon.	Total.	Granted.	Surrendered or canceled.	In force.
To maintain dairies.....	55	23	3	81	1,056	737	319
To maintain dairy farms.....	23	10	2	35	338	249	89
To bring milk or cream into the District of Columbia.....	253	19	8	280	1,436	589	847

Synopsis of work done by inspectors of dairy farms.

Farms inspected.....	867
Inspections made.....	4,092
Number of cows on farms inspected.....	17,733
Number of cows condemned.....	178

The work of the health department in connection with the enforcement of the milk law has been increased during the past year by reason of the decision of corporation counsel (September 15, 1903) that the word "milk" is used in the milk law (act of March 2, 1895) as a general term and in a sense broad enough to include cream, and that a permit is required when cream is to be brought or sent into the District of Columbia for sale. Acting under that decision, the health department has required many dairy farms and herds to be put into condition suitable for the production of cream which previously were operated practically without reference to sanitary conditions. For, prior to the corporation counsel's decision, when a farm or a herd got

into such poor condition that the health department under the law could no longer permit the sale of milk from it, the owner was at liberty to sell the cream from such milk, and, either directly or indirectly, not infrequently did so. From other farms cream alone had been sold ever since the milk law went into effect, and possibly before, so that they had never been subject to inspection or supervision.

In order that the reports of inspectors of dairy farms might convey to those in the health office charged with the supervision of their work a better idea of conditions on the farms, and be to a certain extent at least an index to the thoroughness with which the inspection had been made, the health department required during the past year that each report show the condition of the premises, herd, etc., on a numerical basis, as indicated in the following statement:

Numerical rating of dairy farms.

	Total possible points.		Total possible points.
Location of buildings, pastures, etc.....	5	Milkers and milking:	
Water supply:		Method.....	15
For cattle.....	10	Care and skill.....	15
For milk utensils, etc.....	15	Milk room:	
Stables:		Construction.....	10
Construction.....	5	Condition.....	10
Light.....	5	Milk utensils:	
Ventilation.....	5	Equipment.....	10
Drainage.....	5	Condition.....	15
Cleanliness.....	10	Milk:	
Stable yards:		Care of.....	15
Size.....	5	Delivery of.....	15
Location.....	5	Cattle:	
Drainage.....	5	Breeding.....	5
Cleanliness.....	10	"Condition".....	5
Feeding.....	10	Healthfulness.....	15
Watering.....	10	Cleanliness.....	15

The adoption of this form of report has rendered it possible for the dairy farmer to determine the weak points of his establishment, as judged by the health department, and for any citizen who is interested in the character of the milk supplied to him to ascertain the rating of the premises from which such milk comes. A similar record, showing the results of the chemical analyses of milk and cream purchased from various dealers, has been kept for some years past and also is open for inspection.

During the year strenuous efforts were made by the medical profession and by the health department to secure certain needed amendments to the laws now in force regulating the production and sale of milk in and for the District of Columbia. These efforts were, however, opposed by certain producers and dealers in milk who desired to have the supervision of the milk supply taken from the health officer and vested in some one other than a physician, or possibly in a board of which a majority should be made up of nonmedical men. Legislation to this effect passed the Senate (S. 2402) and is now pending in the House of Representatives.

As understood by the health department, the prime object of the supervision of the milk supply of any community is the protection of the health of human beings. It is unable, therefore, to understand why those who have made the study of the health of human beings their life work should not be best able to judge of what is necessary to

secure that end. The actual outcome of all efforts to secure legislation was, however, the insertion of a proviso in the appropriation bill of April 27, 1904, as follows:

Provided further, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

The effect of this proviso is merely to enable the health department to inspect grocery stores, lunch rooms, and other similar places where milk is sold. It does not compel the proprietors of such establishments to comply with the requirements of the laws and regulations relating to the sale of milk, as was decided by corporation counsel on June 30, 1904. The proviso may be of service in enabling the department to collect information relative to the sale of milk in groceries and other similar places, but even in that respect its value is limited because no increase was made in the inspection force of the health department so as to enable it to perform the vast amount of labor that would be necessary were the health department to avail itself of its full rights under this proviso.

The regulations governing the sale of milk, as distinguished from the laws governing such matters, were amended on July 14, 1903, as follows:

Sec. 3a. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises, which have been duly constructed and equipped and which are duly maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle at the time of filling be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended.

The enforcement of this regulation is difficult, but a number of prosecutions under it have been successfully maintained.

Nuisance inspection.—The health department has been for years embarrassed by its inability to enforce the abatement of nuisances on property belonging to nonresidents. It is manifestly unfair to resident owners to have to abate nuisances on their own property while they are compelled to submit to nuisances on adjacent property if such property happens to belong to a person who does not reside in this jurisdiction. Legislation to correct this defect in existing laws was drafted in the health department and after approval by corporation counsel and by the Commissioners was introduced into Congress (S. 2131 and H. R. 6289). The bill introduced into the House of Representatives passed the House on January 18, 1904, and is now pending in the Senate. Favorable action on it will do much to prevent the existence of nuisances in this jurisdiction.

Another undesirable condition which can be remedied only through legislation results from the existence of numerous houses throughout the District in a condition unfit for habitation. The only proper remedy for this condition is to require these houses to be put into proper sanitary condition or to be vacated and demolished. So long as these houses are occupied they are doubtless menaces to the health of the occupants, and to vacate them would relieve this condition. If vacated, however, constant vigilance will be required to prevent them being occupied by squatters and to prevent them being made resorts of disorderly persons. If occupied by squatters, the condition will be as bad as if they had never been vacated at all. If made the resort, even occasionally of disorderly persons, the premises will become menaces not merely to the health of the occupants, but to the general welfare of

the community, morally and physically, by reason of offenses liable to be created therein, of the danger of fire, and of their probable insanitary condition, for which no person on the premises can be held liable. Efforts have been made for some years to secure legislation looking toward the demolition of buildings of the class above described. Officials and public-spirited citizens have worked actively toward that end, and as a result there has been formulated a bill which, if enacted, will, it is believed, accomplish the desired results without unnecessary hardship (S. 3155 and H. R. 9293). This bill passed the House of Representatives on February 1, 1904, and is now pending in the Senate. Its early enactment is greatly to be desired.

The following statement, in the judgment of the inspectors of the health department, shows approximately the number of houses liable to be condemned if the pending bill becomes a law:

Statement showing the approximate number and location of buildings in the District of Columbia unfit for habitation.

Location.	Houses liable to be con- demned.	Location.	Houses liable to be con- demned.
WITHIN LIMITS OF CITY.		IN COUNTY.	
In that section west of 25th street NW..	24	West of an imaginary line drawn through 25th street and Connecticut avenue extended.....	3
Between west line of 16th street NW. and east line of 25th street NW.....	79	Between Connecticut avenue and Brightwood avenue.....	53
Between west line of 9th street NW. and east line of 16th street NW.....	32	Between Brightwood avenue and an imaginary line drawn through North Capitol street extended.....	0
Between west line of North Capitol street and east line of 9th street NW..	85	Between North Capitol street extended and East Capitol street extended.....	0
Between west side of South Capitol street to Potomac River and south of B street SW.....	57	Between East Capitol street extended and Anacostia and Potomac rivers, including Anacostia, D. C.....	0
In that section east of North Capitol street and north of East Capitol street..	13		
In that section east of South Capitol street and south of East Capitol street..	50		
Total in city	340	Total in county.....	56
		Grand total.....	396

The above figures are based, of course, upon the personal observation of inspectors connected with the health department. Their observations might or might not be concurred in by the proposed board for the condemnation of buildings, so that they may be regarded as only a rather loose approximation of the result of the passage of the pending bill.

The drainage of houses for which no public sewer is available is another matter which has given the health department grave concern. New subdivisions are not uncommonly located beyond the public sewer service, and the promoters have almost uniformly neglected to provide for the disposal of the wastes from such houses as are erected thereon. The lots are often too small to accommodate safely a well and to provide a sewage disposal field at the same time; and even if the danger incident to such a combination be diminished by the use of box privies for the disposal of human excrement, it is not deemed desirable that people should be compelled to drink their dishwater, waste from bath and washtubs, and other similar material, even after filtration through a small amount of land. In many subdivisions street gutters are not available, and even where they are their use is forbidden by law.

The situation as set forth by the Engineer Commissioner, under date of January 4, 1904, is as follows:

While the question of disposing of waste water in the sections of the District where there are no sewers is one of the most vexatious problems with which the Commissioners have to deal, it does not seem possible to avoid it in the way suggested by the health officer; that is, to require in subdivisions that the lots should be of sufficient size to take care of this water. The court of appeals has decided that the Commissioners can not compel an owner of land to subdivide it as a prerequisite to obtaining a building permit. (Case of Frederick Miller, W. L. R., Vol. XXIX, 753.) An owner usually subdivides for his own convenience; the subdivision is also a great convenience to the District on account of the consequent ease of location of the property and of assessing it, but it can not be compelled, and the property may be built upon and transferred without subdivision—by metes and bounds. Therefore, even if the subdivision regulations should require that a lot should be of sufficient size to take care of waste water, such a regulation could not prevent an owner from building without regard to such requirement, or, if he complied with such requirement, from building two houses on the lot so subdivided, provided that he complied with the building regulations in regard to light and air space.

Since, therefore, a building permit is now demandable upon compliance merely with the building regulations in regard to light and air space, legislation is needed definitely to forbid the construction of a building until arrangements have been made for the disposal of the liquid wastes thereof in a manner not liable to create a nuisance or be a danger to public health. In fact, it would seem to be more important that the issue of a building permit should be made conditional upon the provision of sanitary arrangements for the disposal of liquid wastes than upon compliance with specified requirements as to light and air space within the building itself. The proper disposal of liquid wastes is a matter of interest not only to the occupants of the building, but also to the community generally. Provisions as to light and air concern the occupants of the building almost entirely.

Removal of weeds.—So far as relates to the enforcement of the law requiring the removal of weeds, the department can report only that it has been unable to perform the duties imposed upon it by law in reference to this matter without neglecting the other duties which, in its judgment, are more important and which also are imposed upon it by law which is equally binding. The amount of work incident to the enforcement of this law is out of all proportion to the good liable to be accomplished. If, however, the law is to remain on the statute books, provision should be made for its enforcement by special appropriations each year. The cost of enforcing it would be very much diminished, as has been previously pointed out, and the good to be accomplished would not be materially diminished by increasing the permissible height for weeds from 4 inches to at least 18 inches. It is hoped that from year to year appropriations will be made for the enforcement of this law, either with or without the amendment above suggested, or that the law itself will be repealed. The existence of the law, coupled with the inability of the health department to enforce it because of lack of funds, is a source of unjust criticism of the health department from persons not acquainted with the situation, and, moreover, a law which is not enforced is essentially undesirable.

Smoke inspection.—The most important incident in the history of the antismoke law during the past year was the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to entertain the appeal by which it was sought to have that statute declared void because of its alleged unconstitutionality. This refusal was based merely upon the court's lack of

jurisdiction in the particular cases presented to it. Its effect, however, was to dissipate the hope which had theretofore existed in the minds of some that the statute so distasteful to them would be set aside and to lead to more diligent efforts to comply with the law. The effect of such efforts is, it is believed, apparent in the diminished volume of smoke now emitted.

The emission of large amounts of dense black smoke from the stack connected with one of the buildings used by the Interior Department, continued after repeated admonitions from this office, led to the prosecution of the custodian of the offending building. The police court, however, on February 6, 1904, held the defendant not guilty. No appeal was taken, and smoke continued to be discharged in as great volumes as before. The adverse decision and the failure to take action to carry the case to the court of appeals appeared, therefore, to be particularly unfortunate. Subsequent events, however, proved otherwise, for, the situation having been brought to the attention of the President, action was taken by him which has already resulted in what may be termed substantial compliance with the law not only with respect to the building referred to, but also with respect to such of the other Government buildings as had theretofore been offenders.

Previous efforts on the part of certain citizens to secure the amendment of the antismoke law were renewed during the past year (S. 5108 and H. R. 13922). Such efforts were admittedly made with the utmost good faith in the efficacy of the proposed legislation to prevent the development of the smoke nuisance without imposing unwelcome restrictions upon the proprietors of business establishments. The objections to the proposed legislation were duly set forth in the report forwarded to the Commissioners on March 31, 1904.

The following table shows the extent and character of the operations of the Health Department during each of the past two years under the law for the prevention of smoke:

Operations under the act for the prevention of smoke, etc., approved February 2, 1899.

	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
	1903.	1904.
Number of violations of law reported	1,430	651
Number of cases referred to corporation counsel	44	97
Number of cases in which fines or forfeitures were paid	23	84
Number of cases not-prossed	2	4
Number of cases acquitted	0	1
Number of cases pending	19	α9
Amount of fines and forfeitures paid	\$540	\$1,060

α Five of these cases are against the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

The relatively large number of violations of the law observed during the fiscal year 1902-3 was due to the occurrence of the coal strike during that period, rendering it practically impossible to procure anthracite coal even for furnaces constructed for the use of that fuel and ordinarily operated with it. The fact that it was impossible during the coal strike to comply with the law resulted in the practical suspension of prosecutions during its continuance, efforts to secure compliance being then advisory in character rather than mandatory, accounting for the great disproportion during 1902-3 between the number of viola-

tions of law reported and the number of cases referred to corporation counsel for prosecution.

Medical inspection of public schools.—The year just ended marks the inauguration of a system of medical inspection of the public schools. A detailed statement relative thereto is printed in the Appendix. The system was inaugurated and operated by the joint action of the Health Department and the Board of Education, as provided by law, without difficulty or friction of any kind. As was to be expected, the regulations originally adopted and the forms put into use were found unsatisfactory in certain particulars; they will be amended before the beginning of another school year.

The prevalence of pediculosis in the white schools far exceeded the expectations of the health department. Why the disease was relatively so infrequent among colored children is not apparent. In the white schools 113 children were excluded for German measles, 64 for chicken pox, 50 for pink eye, 46 for measles, and 43 for mumps. In the colored schools ringworm was the most prevalent disease. In these schools 40 pupils were excluded on account of measles, 17 on account of mumps, and 10 on account of conjunctivitis. The pupils referred to above represent cases of communicable diseases which, but for the medical inspection service, would have continued in school indefinitely. Pupils suffering from diseases or defects which, while not interfering with the health of other pupils, if allowed to continue might interfere with the health of the pupil suffering therefrom were not excluded from school, but were advised to adopt proper treatment to secure the correction of the disease or defect.

In connection with the medical inspection service physical examinations were made of all applicants for admission to the normal schools and applicants for appointments as teachers in the kindergarten schools. Those found disqualified were reported to the Board of Education for appropriate action.

This service has, it is believed, already fully justified its existence.

Pound service.—The following tables show the work done by the poundmaster and his assistants during the year just ended:

Animals impounded and the disposition thereof during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Month.	Impounded.							Disposition.					Amounts received—				
	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Hogs.	Goats.	Dogs.	Cats.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Returned.	Sold.	From fees.	From sales.	From food.	Total.
1903.																	
July	4	1				157	57	219	6	207	149	0	6	\$14.00	\$15.75	\$3.25	\$33.00
August						266	43	309	13	284	241	1	11	26.00	22.00		48.00
September	3					333	52	385	41	323	271	1	23	82.00	40.50	.50	123.00
October	4					205	16	224	37	176	161		11	74.00	27.60	5.75	107.35
November						169	8	177	32	130	122		15	64.00	30.00		94.00
December	1					125	13	139	24	105	92		10	48.00	20.00	.25	68.25
1904.																	
January						103	10	113	13	98	88	1	1	26.00	2.00		28.00
February						117	10	127	9	116	106		2	18.00	4.00		22.00
March	1					203	38	242	16	216	178	1	9	32.00	18.00	.50	50.50
April	1				1	285	52	339	56	270	217	2	11	112.00	22.00	.50	134.50
May	1		1	2		340	78	422	60	350	272		12	118.00	23.00		141.00
June	3				2	353	171	529	39	479	408	2	9	76.00	18.00		94.00
Total ...	18	1	1	2	3	2,656	547	3,228	346	2,754	2,305	8	120	690.00	242.85	10.75	943.60

Animals impounded during ten years ended June 30, 1904.

Year.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Mules.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Cats.	Dogs.	Total.
1894-95	80	26	.....	6	1	11	18	.....	3,601	3,743
1895-96	64	18	.....	3	.....	3	17	.....	3,226	3,331
1896-97	60	13	.....	12	1	9	7	.....	2,962	3,064
1897-98	54	7	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	2,889	2,962
1898-99	40	15	.....	8	.....	6	2	.....	2,274	2,345
1899-1900	38	17	.....	7	1	19	32	.....	6,260	6,374
1900-1901	58	29	.....	2	.....	2	15	.....	2,902	3,008
1901-2	34	17	1	4	2	2	4	.....	2,728	2,792
1902-3	26	7	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3,369	3,405
1903-4	18	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	547	2,656	3,228
Total	472	150	1	51	7	62	95	547	32,867	34,252

The excess in the number of dogs impounded in 1902-3 as compared with the number impounded during 1903-4 is due to the fact that during the former year an extra wagon and three extra laborers were employed in the pound service from May 9 to June 30. The work accomplished by this extra force was so satisfactory as to lead the Health Department to recommend that an appropriation be secured, if possible, so as to permit the employment of such an additional force each year. Unfortunately no such appropriation was made, and until one has been secured it is not likely that there will be any considerable increase in the number of dogs impounded. Excluding the years 1899-1900 and 1903-4 when extra pound wagons were in service, the average number of dogs impounded annually was 2,904. As the dog population diminishes it is, of course, more and more difficult to secure the usual quota—the territory to be covered remains the same and the unlicensed dogs are fewer and farther between.

The good offices of the pound master and his assistants have been called into requisition during the past year more than ever before for the humane disposal of cats. The destruction of these animals in the gas chamber regularly used for the destruction of dogs is effected in the most humane manner possible and without expense to the District government other than the cost of removing the cats to the pound. It may be impracticable ever to impound cats in a manner similar to that in which dogs are impounded. Their means of escape are so much more numerous than are the ways open to dogs that it would be difficult to catch them. Whether, however, persons having under their control pet cats would or would not be more likely to surrender them for destruction if required to pay a license fee in order to keep such pets is worthy of consideration. To charge a license fee might, of course, have an effect opposite to that desired, in that it might lead persons who would otherwise harbor such animals and provide them with homes to turn them out on the streets, there to prove greater nuisances than ever.

Attention is again called to the condition of the dog pound. Repairs have long been delayed in the hope that Congress would provide for the erection of a suitable pound on the present site. As no such provision has been made, however, extensive repairs will be absolutely necessary before another winter season.

Legislation.—The only general legislation enacted by Congress during its past session relating specifically to public health in the District of Columbia and the duties of the health department was that embodied

in the appropriation act of April 27, 1904, which forbade officers and employees of the health department from serving in their private capacity persons with whom they are most liable to have official relations, and which provided that every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

The only regulation relating specifically to public health promulgated during the year was that of July 14, 1903, which forbade the filling of milk bottles elsewhere than in properly equipped dairies.

Miscellaneous.—Previous recommendations of this department for the erection of municipal bath houses and public-comfort stations are respectfully renewed. Admitting the urgent necessity of many public improvements, it is difficult to see how any of them can be more important than those just mentioned.

The health department is compelled again to acknowledge its indebtedness to Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department, for his courtesy in connection with the determination of the presence or absence of rabies in cases of dogs presenting symptoms of that disease which have been brought to the attention of this department.

There is appended to this report a statement showing the organization of the health department on July 1, 1904, and the annual cost of the department on the basis of such organization; also a statement showing the duties performed by the inspectors, clerks, and laborers connected with the health department on the date above mentioned.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ORGANIZATION AND ANNUAL COST OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, JULY 1, 1904, AS AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ETC., APPROVED APRIL 27, 1904.

1. SUPERVISION AND INCIDENTALS.

Health officer.....	\$3,500	
Chief clerk.....	2,200	
Chief inspector.....	1,800	
1 inspector.....	1,200	
Janitor.....	600	
Driver.....	540	
Rent of stable.....	120	
Contingent expenses.....	3,400	
		\$13,360

2. CLERICAL SERVICE.

(a) General service:		
1 clerk.....	1,400	
1 stenographer.....	1,200	
1 correspondence and file clerk.....	1,200	
1 correspondence and file clerk.....	600	
1 permit clerk.....	1,200	
1 permit clerk.....	1,000	
		6,600
(b) Registration of vital statistics:		
1 clerk.....	1,200	
1 clerk.....	1,000	
		2,200

3. INSPECTION SERVICE.

(a) Sanitary inspection:		
8 inspectors of nuisances, at \$1,200 each.....	9,600	
1 smoke inspector.....	1,200	
		10,800
(b) Food and drug inspection:		
3 inspectors of meats, poultry, vegetables, etc., at \$1,200 each.....	3,600	
1 inspector of marine products.....	1,200	
3 inspectors of dairies and of foods and drugs generally, at \$900 each.....	\$2,700	
1 inspector of live-stock and dairy farms.....	1,200	
4 inspectors of live-stock and dairy farms, at \$1,000 each.....	4,000	
Traveling expenses of inspectors of dairy farms.....	1,200	
	9,100	
1 chemist.....	1,800	
Special services.....	100	
Samples, chemicals, apparatus, etc.....	1,000	
		16,800
(c) Medical inspection of public schools:		
12 medical inspectors.....		6,000

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

*4. CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE SERVICE (HUMAN).

Contagious-disease service proper, including cost of maintaining smallpox hospital and quarantine station.....	\$25,000	
Disinfection service.....	5,000	
		\$30,000
For maintenance of isolating wards for minor contagious diseases.....		8,000

5. CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE SERVICE (ANIMALS).

Pound service:		
Pound master.....	\$1,500	
4 laborers, at \$40 per month.....	1,920	
		3,420
Total		97,180

DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE VARIOUS INSPECTORS, CLERKS, AND LABORERS NOW CONNECTED WITH THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ARRANGED WITH REFERENCE TO THE APPROPRIATION ACT OF APRIL 27, 1904.

[Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes.]

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For

- (1) health officer, three thousand five hundred dollars;
- (2) chief inspector and deputy health officer, one thousand eight hundred dollars;
- (3) thirteen sanitary and food inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;
- (4) sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products and shall be a practical chemist, one thousand eight hundred dollars;
- (5) sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms, one thousand two hundred dollars;
- (6) inspector of marine products, one thousand two hundred dollars;
- (7) chief clerk and deputy health officer, two thousand two hundred dollars;
- (8) clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars;
- (9) four clerks, two of whom may act as sanitary and food inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;
- (10) two clerks, at one thousand dollars each;
- (11) clerk, six hundred dollars;
- (12) messenger and janitor, six hundred dollars;
- (13) pound master, one thousand five hundred dollars;
- (14) laborers, at not exceeding forty dollars per month, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars;

* The administration of the isolating wards referred to—those at Garfield Memorial and Providence hospitals—is not under the control of the health department, otherwise the normal organization of the contagious-disease service is as follows:

	Per diem.
1 inspector.....	\$4.40
1 inspector.....	4.00
1 engineer	2.50
1 skilled laborer.....	2.50
1 driver	1.50
1 janitor at quarantine station.....	1.25
1 janitor at smallpox hospital	1.00
2 laborers (\$1.50 per diem each).....	3.00

Four horses and three vehicles are employed in the service, exclusive of those at the smallpox hospital. The cost of maintaining the quarantine station and smallpox hospital is paid from this appropriation.

The expenses of this service vary widely. An increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, of diphtheria, or of typhoid fever, and especially an increase in the number of cases of smallpox, necessitating the employment of watchmen at the quarantined premises and of nurses and others at the smallpox hospital, causes a rise, while a diminution in the prevalence of these diseases may cause a fall even below the normal figures given above.

(15) ambulance driver, five hundred and forty dollars;
 (16) four sanitary and food inspectors, who shall be veterinary surgeons, at one thousand dollars each, and
 (17) three sanitary and food inspectors, at nine hundred dollars each, to assist in the enforcement of the milk and pure-food laws, and the regulations relating thereto; in all, forty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*, That no officer or employe out of health department shall, during his continuance in office, serve in his private capacity for fee, gift, or reward any person licensed to keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm in said District, or to bring or to send milk into said District, or any person who has applied or is about to apply for such license, or any manufacturer or dealer in foods, drugs, or disinfectants, or similar materials: *Provided further*, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(18) For rent of stable, one hundred and twenty dollars.

(19) For the enforcement of the provisions of the Act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the Act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for investigating the causes of cases of typhoid fever reported to the health department under the provisions of an Act to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District, approved February fourth, nineteen hundred and two, under the direction of the health officer of said District, including purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and for rent of stable, and rent and maintenance of quarantine station, twenty-five thousand dollars.

(20) For maintaining the disinfecting service, including purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and rent of stable, five thousand dollars.

(21) For emergency fund for the enforcement of the provisions of section four of an Act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

(22) For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and of foods, including candy and milk, one hundred dollars.

(23) For contingent expenses incident to the enforcement of an Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five; an Act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and an Act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia, approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for the maintenance of a chemical laboratory, one thousand dollars.

(24) For the necessary traveling expenses of sanitary and food inspectors while traveling outside of the District of Columbia for the purpose of inspecting dairy farms, milk, and other dairy products, one thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(25) Garfield and Providence hospitals: For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield and Providence hospitals, maintenance, each, four thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

[Extract from the order of the Commissioners of June 25, 1904, allotting funds for contingent expenses.]

That in accordance with the requirement of the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved April 27, 1904, that the Commissioners shall apportion the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of said District for the fiscal year 1905 so as to prevent a deficiency therein, the amount of \$40,000 so appropriated is hereby apportioned as follows: * * * Health office, including horseshoeing and repairs to pound and vehicles, and for maintenance of horse, wagon, and harness for use of the inspector of live stock in the inspection of dairy farms exclusively, \$3,400.

ITEM 1: "Health officer," salary \$3,500.

It is the duty of the health officer, under the direction of the Commissioners, to execute and enforce all laws and regulations relating to the public health and vital statistics, and to perform all such duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioners. (Act of June 11, 1878.)

He exercises general supervision over the entire working force of the health department, seeing that the employes at the disposal of the department are assigned to duty in such manner as to obtain the best results, and that the individual employes properly perform the duties with which they are charged. The health officer personally passes on all matters in which citizens note appeals from decisions of subordinate employes, and determines, subject to the sanction of the Commissioners, all matters of discretion relating to the general policy of the health department. Such legislation as is needed is prepared by him, and legislation relating to sanitary and medical matters submitted to the Commissioners by Congressional committees for report is ordinarily examined and reported upon by the health officer.

ITEM 2: "*Chief inspector and deputy health officer,*" salary \$1,800.

This inspector has immediate supervision of the entire inspection force connected with the health department, except that relating to the inspection of dairy farms and the medical inspection of public schools. In the absence of the health officer, and of the chief clerk and deputy health officer, he acts as health officer. More specifically, his duties are:

(1) To supervise the work of the sanitary inspectors, including the smoke inspector.

(2) To supervise the work of the food inspectors, including the inspector in charge of the chemical laboratory.

(3) To supervise the work of the contagious-disease and disinfecting services. This includes the supervision of the quarantine station, the smallpox hospital, and the municipal disinfecting plant.

The time of this officer is taken up partly with interviews with citizens having business with the department, partly by conferences with the various inspectors, partly in the preparation of correspondence, and partly by examinations in person of alleged nuisances, of cases of contagious disease, etc., located in various parts of the District.

ITEM 3: "*Thirteen sanitary and food inspectors,*" salary \$1,200 each.

Eight inspectors are assigned to sanitary inspection, 1 to smoke inspection, 3 to food inspection, and 1 to the supervision of the medical inspection of public schools and to miscellaneous duties.

(a) *Eight sanitary inspectors.*

These inspectors enforce the laws relating to the abatement of nuisances and make such special investigations relative to failure to report births, etc., as circumstances from time to time render necessary. Most of their time is occupied in investigating citizens' complaints, serving notices necessary to secure relief, reinspectng to see that notices have been complied with, and testifying in court in cases where nuisances have not been abated. Each inspector is assigned to a given district, and if any time remains after attending to complaints which have been filed, he is required to make house-to-house inspections in those parts of his district most needing such attention.

As the entire District of Columbia can be divided into but 8 districts, one of which must be assigned to each inspector, consider-

able time is consumed simply in going from place to place. The investigation of a single nuisance in a suburb—for instance, in Takoma Park, or the service of a notice there—may consume the greater part of a day. Moreover, if the nuisance be on unimproved or unoccupied property, or if it be on rented property and be a nuisance for which the owner is responsible, the inspector, after locating the nuisance, must ascertain the name and address of the owner or owners and serve notices on him or them, possibly in some distant section of his district; or, if the owner or owners reside in some other district, he must cause such notices to be served through his fellow-inspectors, rendering for them reciprocal service. The determination of the ownership of property frequently involves an examination of the records in the assessor's office, and not infrequently an examination of those in the offices of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills.

Even after all necessary notices have been served, the inspector must return to the premises on which the nuisance is located, once, and sometimes oftener, to learn whether the nuisance has or has not been abated; if it has not been abated he must swear to the necessary information and subsequently appear in the police court as a witness to prosecute the case, being thus often detained for hours from his other work.

The possible service rendered by 8 sanitary inspectors is trenched upon by the granting of the annual leave to which they are entitled under existing regulations. During 1903, although every inspector did not take his full annual leave—30 working days—yet such regular leave as was taken, plus necessary sick leave, amounted to 280 working days, representing 91 per cent of the working time of one inspector during the entire year. Potentially, therefore, the number of inspectors engaged in sanitary work was much nearer 7 than 8. This matter of the potential reduction of the working force of the department through leaves of absence is applicable to the employes generally, but, having been explained here, no further mention of it will be made in subsequent memoranda.

The assignment even of 8 inspectors to nuisance work represents approximately 1 inspector for each 37,500 inhabitants, each 6,500 buildings, each 56½ miles of highway, and each 7½ square miles of land.

(b) *One smoke inspector.*

This inspector takes observations from day to day of chimneys and smokestacks throughout the District and makes a detailed record of the results. A synopsis of such results, in so far as they relate to each particular establishment, is prepared by the inspector and sent daily to the proprietor of such establishment for his information and guidance. The inspector arranges the results of his observations so that the record of any establishment during a considerable period may readily be referred to, so as better to enable the health department to determine whether conditions demand the prosecution of the party responsible therefor. If they do the inspector charged with this work swears to the necessary information and appears in the police court as prosecuting witness, losing more or less time from his outside duties in so doing.

(c) Three food inspectors.

These inspectors are charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of unsound and unwholesome perishable foods—meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, etc.—and with the enforcement of the laws relating specifically to the cleanliness of the places where such articles are sold. Each of these inspectors is assigned to a given part of the District and is required to inspect as frequently as practicable all perishable foodstuffs held or offered for sale in markets, stores, etc., including cold-storage apartments connected therewith, and from hucksters' wagons within the territory assigned to him. He is required to determine whether the food inspected is or is not sound and wholesome, and, if it be not, to see that it is disposed of in such manner as to make certain that it will not be sold for food. These inspectors must determine whether the premises where such materials are sold are clean and in good order, suitable for the purposes for which they are used; and, if they are not, to see that suitable action is taken to remove the objectionable conditions. Prosecutions in the police court are instituted by these inspectors when necessary, but much less frequently than by the sanitary inspectors.

The number of places requiring inspection by these 3 inspectors is estimated as 842, equivalent to an average of 281 for each inspector.

The present assignment of inspectors to this service represents 1 inspector to each 100,000 inhabitants, 1 to each 14,000 buildings, 1 to each 150 miles of highway, and 1 to each 20 square miles of land.

The work of these food inspectors is clearly differentiated from that of the 7 other sanitary and food inspectors also provided for by the appropriation act. (See items 16 and 17.) The work of the former relates exclusively to meats, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, and fruits, and is performed chiefly under certain ordinances of the late board of health, duly legalized by Congress. The work of the latter is based chiefly on the "milk law," but, under the "pure-food law," and the "pure-candy law" 2 of them are required to buy samples of such foods and drugs as must be examined chemically or microscopically, or in some similar way, and to submit them to the chemist of the department for examination. A detailed statement of the duties of these latter inspectors appears below.

(d) One inspector in charge of medical inspection of public schools, etc.

This inspector has immediate supervision of the work of the medical inspectors of public schools, performs the duties of the chemist in the absence of that officer, assists in the enforcement of the smoke law as necessary, and, being a graduated pharmacist and a qualified physician, is assigned to such technical work as requires special skill.

In connection with the medical inspection of public schools, this inspector examines the daily reports submitted by the school inspectors to see that suitable action has been taken in each case. Reports alleging the existence of insanitary conditions on school premises and possibly requiring reference to the board of education with an indorsement by the health officer are not acted upon until after this inspector has determined by personal examination what should be done. A part of his time is occupied by conferences with parents, school inspectors, and others relative to the exclusion and the readmission of particular

pupils. Reports and papers relating to this service are filed by the inspector in charge of it, and correspondence relating thereto is prepared by him for the signature of the health officer.

ITEM 11: "*Sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products and be a practical chemist.*" Salary, \$1,800.

This inspector is essentially the chemist for the District government. He analyzes foods, drugs, candies, etc., collected and submitted to him for analysis by the various inspectors connected with the health department and, to a certain extent, those submitted by citizens who believe themselves aggrieved; samples of water collected from public and private wells throughout the District, and from dairy farms in adjacent States from which milk is shipped into the District; viscera submitted to him by the coroner in cases of suspected poisoning; garments and other articles submitted by the police department requiring to be examined for blood or seminal stains; and samples of liquor collected by the police and believed to be intoxicating, etc. He has conducted special examinations from time to time into the heating and ventilating of school buildings in the District, and stands ready to do similar work.

This inspector is assisted in the work of the laboratory by one of the inspectors appointed under item 17. (See page 45.)

The number of specimens examined during the fiscal year 1903-4 was 8,571. Of these 7,815 were samples of milk and 150 samples of cream.

ITEM 5: "*Sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms,*" salary \$1,200, and (ITEM 16) "*Four sanitary and food inspectors, who shall be veterinary surgeons,*" salary \$1,000 each.

Of the 5 inspectors mentioned above, 3 are engaged in the inspection of dairy farms and of live stock and 2 exclusively in the inspection of dairy farms.

(a) *Three inspectors of dairy farms and of live stock.*

These 3 inspectors are assigned to the inspection of dairy farms in and in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, and to the inspection of live stock in the District intended for slaughter. They operate from Washington as a base. Each of these inspectors receives an allowance to enable him to maintain a horse and vehicle. Each is required to visit as frequently as may be practicable every dairy farm within the territory assigned to him; to examine the sanitary condition of the premises with reference to the health of the cattle, and with reference also to the facilities at hand for producing and shipping wholesome milk, and to examine the cattle themselves to determine whether they are or are not in such condition as to yield a milk that may safely be put upon the market. Anything which these inspectors find wrong they must require to be righted, serving notices for that purpose and paying subsequent visits to the farms to see whether such notices have or have not been complied with.

If the dairy farm under examination be located in an adjoining State and the notice has not been complied with, the person licensed to ship

milk from such farm into the District is notified by letter from the health officer to show cause within a specified time why his license should not be revoked. At the expiration of the time specified in the "show-cause" letter, or at such later date as may have been set by the health officer as the result of correspondence following that letter, the inspector within whose district the farm is located must return to it and see whether the objectionable conditions still exist. If they do, on the recommendation of the inspector, the license is canceled; otherwise, of course, no further action is necessary. If the dairy farm under examination be in the District of Columbia and the notice has not been complied with, the license is not canceled, but the offender is taken into the police court, where he is liable to fine or imprisonment, the inspector appearing against him as prosecuting witness.

The distances which these inspectors travel while examining dairy farms are so great that it is impossible, with but one horse, to keep at such work continuously, and therefore each of these officers every third day devotes his time to the inspection of live stock at the slaughterhouses in the District, so that one inspector is engaged in such work every day, examining the animals to be killed, both before and after slaughter, and condemning such as are found to be unfit for food.

(b) *Two inspectors of dairy farms.*

These inspectors are assigned to the inspection of dairy farms in the outlying territory from which milk is shipped into the District. One operates from Leesburg, Va., as a base; the other from Germantown, Md. Each receives an allowance for the maintenance of a horse and vehicle. Their duties are in every respect similar to the duties of the three inspectors of dairy farms just referred to, except that the duties of the Leesburg and Germantown inspectors relate exclusively to dairy farms, and that all notices which they serve having reference to farms outside of the District are enforced by revocation of permits and not by prosecutions in the police court.

The extent to which dairy farms supplying milk to the District of Columbia are located at points remote from Washington is shown by the fact that there is gathered daily at Frederick, Md., 56.8 miles away by rail on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, approximately 560 gallons of milk from 31 farms for shipment into the District, and that there is gathered daily at Purcellville, Va., 47 miles away, on the Bluemont division of the Southern Railway, approximately 540 gallons of milk from 22 farms for shipment into this jurisdiction.

ITEM 6: "*Inspector of marine products,*" salary \$1,200.

This officer is stationed at the wharves where fish, crabs, oysters, etc., are received, so that they may be inspected in bulk rather than after being scattered throughout the District. Condemnations are made in large quantities, at times even entire cargoes having been disposed of in that manner because unfit for food. Incidental to the inspection of marine products proper this inspector looks after the inspection of watermelons, etc., which arrive in large quantities by boat. Consignments of marine products arriving by rail are investigated from time to time as circumstances render it necessary.

ITEM 7: "*Chief clerk and deputy health officer,*" salary \$2,200.

This officer has general supervision of the clerical work of the department, of the work of the veterinary surgeons charged with the inspection of dairy farms and of live stock, and of the work of the poundmaster. He acts as health officer when occasion requires.

The chief clerk prepares a considerable part of the correspondence necessary for the performance of the work of the department, principally of that part of it which relates to the inspection of dairy farms. He keeps accounts of all requisitions for supplies for the use of the department, keeping a general record of disbursements and of the status of the various appropriations throughout the entire year, approving all requisitions so as to show the availability of the appropriation before they are signed by the health officer. The registration of vital statistics, an important part of the clerical work of the office, and the issue of permits of various kinds is under the immediate supervision of the chief clerk. Part of his time is taken up by interviews with citizens calling at the health office and with conferences with the different inspectors.

ITEM 8: "*Clerk,*" salary \$1,400.

The prime duty of this clerk is to assist the chief inspector in keeping the records of the department relating to the work of the inspection force. In the absence of the chief inspector he assumes the duties of that office. All requisitions for supplies are made by this clerk.

ITEM 9: "*Four clerks, two of whom may act as sanitary and food inspectors,*" salary \$1,200 each.

The provision that two of these clerks may act as sanitary and food inspectors is desirable only as it may serve to enable the health department to dispatch a clerk to act in the capacity of an inspector in case of emergency or to utilize a clerk as an inspector under other circumstances if necessary. As a matter of fact, these clerks very seldom do inspection work.

(a) One of these clerks, with the assistance of the \$600 clerk referred to below (see item 11), jackets and briefs all letters received and enters them in the correspondence record, and numbers and sees to the recording of all outgoing mail. He sees that all incoming letters are indexed by name, subject-matter, and location, and that they are duly filed, and that all outgoing letters are indexed by name. Approximately 7,000 letters are received and 7,000 typewritten letters are sent annually. In addition to the typewritten letters to be sent, however, consideration must be given to the large number of letters which are sent out on printed forms, and which, while they are not included in the above estimate, must be numbered, copied, and mailed, and subsequently indexed.

(b) Another of this group of clerks, with the assistance of a clerk provided for through item 10, issues permits for interments, disinterments, and shipments of dead bodies and for the removal of dead bodies from place to place. He sees that due returns of such permits are made by the persons to whom they are issued. He receives such oral complaints as are filed with the health office, enters them in the proper

record, duly refers them to inspectors (through the chief inspector) for action, and after action by the inspectors files the complaints for future reference. This clerk and his assistant keep the permit and complaint office of the health department open on working days from 9 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m., and on Sundays and legal holidays from 10 o'clock a. m. until noon and from 6 o'clock p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. When not engaged in the duties above described they assist in recording births and deaths.

The number of permits issued annually for the interment and removal of dead bodies is approximately 7,000. The number of oral complaints received annually is about 2,500.

(c) One of the clerks provided for by this item is a stenographer and typewriter, acts as secretary to the health officer, and performs the principal part of the stenographic work required by the officers generally connected with the health department.

(d) Another of the clerks provided for as above is charged with the registration of births and deaths and with the compilation of all vital statistics based thereon; also with searching such records of births, deaths, and marriages and preparing transcripts therefrom upon application and payment of fee, as authorized by law. In this work he is assisted by one of the \$1,000 clerks provided for below. (See item 10.) The recording of births and deaths is done in part by the permit clerks, as stated above.

The number of death returns recorded and indexed annually is approximately 6,500. Returns of stillbirths, in which cases, of course, burial permits must be issued, are merely filed without being recorded or indexed. The number of births reported annually is approximately 4,700. The number of transcripts issued during 1902-3 was 670.

ITEM 10: "*Two clerks,*" salary \$1,000 each.

One of these clerks assists in the preparation of vital statistics, as stated above, and does much miscellaneous clerical work. He is a stenographer and typewriter. Through the second of these clerkships assistance is afforded to the clerk in charge of the permit and complaint office, whose duties are set forth above. (See item 9.)

ITEM 11: "*Clerk,*" salary \$600.

This clerk assists in recording and indexing letters received and in recording, indexing, and dispatching letters sent. (See item 9, par. a.)

ITEM 12: "*Messenger and janitor,*" salary \$600.

This employee performs the duties described by his title. In their performance he is assisted by the driver so far as the duties of the latter officer will permit. (See item 15.)

ITEM 13: "*Poundmaster,*" salary \$1,500.

The duties of this officer are those usually incident to the office of poundmaster.

ITEM 14: *"Laborers," salary not exceeding \$40 per month.*

The above amount is paid to four laborers engaged exclusively in the pound service, except as one may be detailed occasionally for duty in the health office on account of the absence of the janitor or driver referred to above, and except as they may be called on in case of emergency to remove patients suffering from smallpox, or to aid in the disinfection of houses when such latter work can be done without interfering with the pound service.

ITEM 15: *"Ambulance driver," salary \$540.*

The term "ambulance driver" is a misnomer; this driver does not drive an ambulance. It is the duty of this employe to care for the horse, buggy, and Dayton wagon used in the general service of the department for carrying from place to place the chief clerk, the chief inspector, the inspector in charge of the medical inspection of public schools, and other employes of the department as necessity requires. He acts as driver for these various officers and for the health officer, when needed, collects samples of water from wells throughout the District, and assists the "messenger and janitor" (see item 20) in the care of the rooms occupied by the health office, answering the telephones, press copying letters, etc.

ITEM 16: *"Four sanitary and food inspectors, who shall be veterinary surgeons," salary \$1,000 each.*

The duties of these officers have been described in connection with the description of the duties of the "sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon, etc." (See item 5.)

ITEM 17: *"Three sanitary and food inspectors to assist in the enforcement of the milk and pure-food laws and the regulations relating thereto," salary \$900 each.*

Of these inspectors two, who may be designated as inspectors of dairies, are engaged in the collection of samples of milk, etc. The third is employed in the laboratory as assistant to the chemist.

(a) Two inspectors of dairies.

These inspectors must daily visit dairies, stores, and lunch rooms where milk and cream is sold. At dairies they must see that all laws and regulations governing such establishments are being complied with. This supervision extends to the milk wagons connected with such establishments wherever they may be found. These inspectors are, in fact, required under the appropriation act of April 27, 1904, to visit "for purposes of inspection" "every place where milk is sold." From all dairies, from all stores or lunch rooms where cream or milk is sold, from railroad depots, and from milk wagons throughout the District, these inspectors must collect samples of milk or cream for analysis. The number of places from which such samples must be collected is approximately as follows: Dairies, 94; dairy farms, 148;

stores, lunch rooms, etc., estimated, 2,188; total, 2,430. The inspectors above mentioned are required from time to time, as circumstances indicate, to collect samples of foods generally and of drugs and candy throughout the entire District, for analysis by the chemist, under the laws governing such matters.

(b) *One assistant in chemical laboratory.*

One of the inspectors referred to above is assigned to the chemical laboratory to assist the chemist in keeping the records of the analyses of samples of milk, cream, etc. (See item 4.)

ITEM 19: "*For the enforcement of the provisions of the act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever, etc., and the act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, etc., and for investigating the causes of cases of typhoid fever,*" etc., \$25,000.

The expenditure for services out of this appropriation varies widely, depending on the local situation. The following represents the normal fixed daily charge. This frequently rises much higher, usually on account of smallpox, and occasionally falls lower.

	Per diem.
(a) One medical inspector	\$4. 40
(b) One assistant medical inspector, one-half of \$4 per diem	2. 00
(c) One skilled laborer	2. 50
(d) One driver	1. 50
(e) One janitor, quarantine station	a 1. 25
(f) One janitor, smallpox hospital	a 1. 00
Total	12. 65

(a) *One medical inspector, \$4.40 per diem.*

This inspector examines cultures submitted to the department for consideration in connection with the enforcement of the scarlet-fever and diphtheria law. He visits houses in which there are patients suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria, sees that the patients are properly isolated, and affixes the necessary warning placards. Upon receipt of report of the recovery of the patient the medical inspector again visits the premises to determine what disinfection is necessary, and subsequently orders such disinfection.

Patients to be moved to the public wards of the contagious disease departments of Providence and of Garfield Memorial hospitals are examined by this inspector or by the assistant medical inspector, referred to below, so that the diagnosis—scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, etc.—may be confirmed before the patient is taken as a public patient into a ward filled with communicable disease. A corresponding examination is made before the discharge of such patients, so that the public may not be exposed to danger by reason of prematurely raising quarantine. The admission and discharge of patients suffering from diphtheria to and from Garfield Memorial Hospital is determined by the examination of cultures, referred to above.

^a See explanation below.

All cases reported as typhoid fever are investigated by the medical inspector or by his assistant to determine their origin, if possible, with a view to preventing further infection from the same source.

(b) *One assistant medical inspector, one-half of \$4 per diem.^a*

This inspector is charged primarily with the duty of seeing that the orders of the medical inspector with respect to disinfection are carried out. He must see that the premises are properly fumigated and that such goods as are taken to the disinfection station for special treatment receive the treatment which they require and are properly returned. The disinfection of premises and goods under the supervision of this inspector, however, is not limited to premises and goods infected by diseases designated by law as contagious, but is extended to premises and goods which for any reason seem to demand such treatment in the interest of the public—as, for instance, after exposure to infection by tuberculosis. This inspector examines the test cultures used by the department to determine the efficiency of disinfection.

The assistant medical inspector, when the condition of the patient requires it, accompanies the ambulance which removes cases of minor contagious diseases from their homes to the hospitals. He assists in a general way in the duties of the medical sanitary inspector enumerated above, and particularly keeps under observation during the quarantine period persons who have been exposed to smallpox.

(c) *One skilled laborer, \$2.50 per diem.*

This employe is charged primarily with the care of the ambulance for the removal of patients suffering from minor contagious diseases from their homes to Providence and Garfield Memorial hospitals, and with the removal of such patients. For this purpose he is on duty daily from noon until 9 o'clock p. m., with an intermission of one hour for dinner. When not actually engaged in the performance of the duty mentioned above he works on the records kept in connection with the contagious-disease service and assists in the care of the chemical laboratory in connection with which the bacteriological work of the contagious-disease service is done.

(d) *One driver, \$1.50 per diem.*

This driver cares for and drives the horse and vehicle used for the transportation of the medical inspector from place to place in the performance of his official duty.

(e) *One janitor at quarantine station, \$1.25 per diem, with lodging, including heat when not in quarantine; \$2.50 per diem, with board and lodging for janitor and wife, when in quarantine.*

This employe cares for the quarantine station to which are taken persons who have been exposed to smallpox and persons who are suffering from symptoms which so closely resemble that disease as to make it quite possible that they are suffering from it, but yet not sufficiently distinct to justify their removal to the smallpox hospital. He and

^aThe other half of this inspector's compensation is paid under item 20. See item 20, par. a.

his wife live at the quarantine station. When they are in quarantine by reason of the presence in the establishment of persons who have been exposed to the disease, he receives compensation at the rate of \$2.50 per diem. This additional compensation is paid in view of the fact that he is, under such circumstances, confined to the premises continuously, day and night. The janitor's wife is employed in the service when necessary.

(f) *One janitor at smallpox hospital, \$1 per diem when not in quarantine; \$2.50 when in quarantine; board and lodging for janitor and wife in either case.*

In addition to his ordinary duties as janitor, this employe acts as nurse and orderly as occasion requires. When the hospital is in operation and the janitor continuously quarantined, day and night, he is paid at the rate of \$2.50 per diem. The janitor's wife is employed to assist in care of female patients when necessary.

ITEM 20: "*For maintaining the disinfecting service,*" \$5,000.

The same remarks which were made with reference to the contagious-disease service (see page 20 et seq.) apply with equal force to the disinfecting service. It is necessarily expansible, depending upon the local situation with reference to communicable diseases. The following represents the normal basis upon which it is operated:

	Per diem.
(a) One assistant medical inspector, one-half of \$4.....	\$2.00
(b) One engineer.....	2.50
(c) Two laborers, at 25c. per hour, average about 8 hours per day each.....	4.00
	<hr/> 8.50

(a) *One assistant medical inspector, one-half of \$4 per diem.*

The other half of this inspector's compensation is paid under Item 19. (See Item 19, par. b)

The duties of this inspector have been already set forth. In view of the fact that his time is about equally divided between the contagious-disease service and the disinfecting service, half of his compensation—that is, \$2—is paid from each appropriation.

(b) *One engineer, \$2.50 per diem.*

This employe operates the disinfecting machinery at the municipal disinfecting station and, when necessary, at the smallpox hospital. When not so engaged he assists in the disinfection of infected premises and in the removal of infected goods to and from the municipal disinfecting plant.

(c) *Two laborers, 25c. per hour.*

These men care for the horses and vehicles used in the disinfecting service. They fumigate infected premises, remove infected goods from such premises to the disinfecting station, and return them from that station to the premises whence they came.

ITEM 22: "*For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and of foods, including candy and milk,*" \$100.

Under this item inspectors are employed from time to time, as may be necessary, for the collection of samples of milk, foods, etc., and paid at the rate of \$2.50 per diem. The services of such inspectors are utilized whenever it appears probable that the regular inspectors of the department because of personal acquaintance with the vender would be given a sample not fairly representative of the quality of the goods sold to customers generally. The inspector purchases the samples, therefore, in the guise merely of a customer and does not disclose his or her identity as a representative of the health department.

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APPENDIXES
TO THE
REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The publication of these reports as appendixes to the report of the health officer is not to be construed to mean that the opinions and recommendations set forth in them have been adopted by the health department.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

AUGUST 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations under the act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria for the year 1903:

During the period from January 1 to December 31 there were brought to the attention of this department 181 cases of diphtheria, of which number 19 terminated fatally. This is a marked improvement over the preceding year, when 352 cases were reported. Of the 181 cases, 149 were white and 32 colored. The disease prevailed among the former in the ratio of 0.72 and among the latter of 0.35 to each thousand of population, while the proportion of all cases to the total population was 0.61 per each thousand. The mortality of the white cases was 11.45 per cent; of the colored, 6.25 per cent, and of all the cases, 10.49 per cent. The total death rate is lower than that of last year, when the per cent of deaths to cases was 12.78. The greatest reduction in mortality was among the colored cases, being 6.25 per cent against 18.46 per cent for the year 1902. The mortality among the whites was reduced from 11.49 to 11.41 per cent.

A comparison of the record for the first six months of the calendar year 1904 with the corresponding period of 1903 shows a greater number of cases reported during the former, but a lower death rate. During the time from January 1 to June 30, 1903, 73 cases of diphtheria, with 9 deaths, were reported, making a rate of 12.33 per cent, while the number reported during the first six months of 1904 was 132, with 14 deaths, giving a death rate of 10.60 per cent. The proportion of white and colored cases was about the same for the two periods, 80.33 per cent of the cases reported in 1903 and 83.56 per cent of those reported in 1904 being white.

The mortality for the two years was changed somewhat. In 1903 it was for the whites 13.11 per cent and for the colored 8.33 per cent, while for 1904 it was 10.38 per cent for the former and 11.53 per cent for the latter.

Of scarlet fever the number of cases reported has also been greatly reduced during the year. Of this disease only 154 cases have come to our knowledge as against 245 cases reported during the year 1902. Of the 154 cases 143 were white and 11 colored. This disease prevailed in the proportion of 0.52 to each thousand of total population—among the whites in the proportion of 0.69, and among the colored 0.12 per each thousand of population. Of the cases reported only 2 terminated in death, making a mortality rate of 1.39 per cent, which is the lowest rate for any year since cases have been reported. Both the fatal cases were white.

A comparison of the scarlet-fever record for the first half of the two years 1903 and 1904 shows a marked increase in the number reported during the latter. There were 237 cases reported during the six

months of 1904 against 53 during the corresponding period of 1903. There was also an increase in the death rate. The mortality rate in 1903 was 1.88 per cent, while in 1904 2.95 per cent died. During the six-months period of 1903 there were 52 white cases, with 1 death, and 1 colored case, with no death, while in 1904 there were 216 white cases reported, with 6 deaths, and 21 colored, with 1 death.

During 1903 there were no localized outbreaks of either diphtheria or scarlet fever, nor have we been able to trace the individual cases to any particular source.

Typhoid fever has been less prevalent than during the preceding year, when 1,474 cases were reported from February 26 to December 31, 1902. The number brought to our attention during the year 1903 was 1,055. Of these 776 were white and 279 colored. The proportion to each thousand of population was, for the white cases, 3.78; for the colored, 3.08, and for all cases, 3.57. Of all the cases 137 died, making a death rate of 12.98 per cent, while the mortality among the white was 10.69 per cent and among the colored cases 19.35 per cent. This is a slight decrease in the general mortality, while that of the whites is slightly increased and the colored decreased.

Of the 1,055 cases reported, there were 10 whose primary affection was reported as typhoid fever, but whose death certificates gave the cause of decease as something else and the deaths so classified. The causes of death given in these cases were pneumonia in 3 cases, tuberculosis in 2, capillary bronchitis in 1, phlebitis in 1, and accidental death in 3. Of the accidental cases, 2 fell from windows and 1 died of gunshot wound self-inflicted. All of these deaths should properly have been included in the number of deaths from typhoid, making the total number 147 instead of 137. The general mortality would then have been 13.93 per cent. It is gratifying to note, in comparing the six months' period of 1903 with that of 1904, a decrease of over 40 per cent in the number of cases of typhoid fever reported during 1904. In 1903 there were 321 cases reported, with 37 deaths, making a death rate of 11.52 per cent, while during the corresponding period of 1904 only 180 cases were reported. The death rate, however, during the latter period has been greatly increased, from 11.52 to 23.88 per cent, 43 of the 180 cases having succumbed to the disease. The number of white cases reported during the first six months of 1904 was 127, with 22 deaths, and 53 colored, with 21 deaths. The cases of typhoid fever reported have been investigated as heretofore and complete histories obtained as far as possible. Inasmuch as the report for 1902 comprised all the cases reported to June 30, 1903, the number below included only the cases reported between July 1 and December 31, 1903. Of these cases, histories were secured in 674 and the following facts obtained:

Using Potomac water solely.....	415
Using Potomac and other waters.....	27
Using well water.....	32
Using spring water.....	8
Using melted-ice water.....	3
Contracted from milk.....	19
Contracted from other cases.....	51
Contracted out of the District of Columbia.....	83
Total.....	674

Of the cases contracted in the District of Columbia not due to milk or contracted from other cases, 478, or 91.75 per cent, were users of

Potomac water alone or in conjunction with other waters. The number of instances in which the water was filtered or boiled were so few and the results so uncertain that they may be disregarded. The cases contracted out of the District of Columbia did not show any common source, but came from all the near-by States.

The cases contracted from the milk supply are in evidence as showing a total disregard for the rights of others and the instructions from this department which is little short of criminal. During last November it was noted that cases were occurring among the customers of a certain dairyman with more than usual frequency. An investigation was made and the following facts brought to light: On October 17 the dairy inspector of a neighboring State reported to the health officer that on a certain farm the proprietor was suffering with typhoid fever. Immediately this shipper was notified to discontinue the shipment of his milk into the District of Columbia, and the dairyman to whom it was shipped was told of the facts in the case and notified not to receive it. The shipment was stopped for a week, when, without permission asked of or granted by this department, the milk was brought in as usual, with the result that 19 cases of typhoid developed among the customers of the dairyman between September 17 and December 12. In the meantime the farmer had recovered from the disease, but two other members of his family were ill with it. When the facts as above stated were discovered, the milk was again stopped and warrants secured for the arrest of the dairyman.

Occupation of persons who suffered with typhoid fever.

Architect.....	1	Druggist.....	1	Hatter.....	1
Agent.....	1	Dairyman.....	1	Haberdasher.....	1
Apprentices.....	4	Dressmaker.....	1	Housekeeper.....	1
Bricklayers.....	2	Dentist.....	1	Inspectors.....	2
Bartenders.....	9	Electricians.....	3	Manager.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Engineers.....	2	Machinists.....	5
Bookkeepers.....	2	Farmer.....	1	Motorman.....	1
Barbers.....	3	Florists.....	2	Milliner.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Grocer.....	1	Reporter.....	1
Bell boy.....	1	Hostler.....	1	Porters.....	2
Cooks.....	4	Janitor.....	1	Painters.....	2
Clerks.....	34	Laborers.....	27	Plumbers.....	3
Carpenters.....	5	Lather.....	1	Policemen.....	2
Carriage trimmers.....	2	Laundress.....	1	Paperhangers.....	2
Coachman.....	1	Patent attorneys.....	3	Paper factory workers.....	2
Conductors:		Baggage man.....	1	Salesmen.....	5
Car.....	5	Bookbinder.....	1	Student.....	1
Elevator.....	1	Butter merchant.....	1	Storekeepers.....	2
Cornice worker.....	1	Coppersmith.....	1	Machinists.....	4
Drivers.....	14	Photographer.....	1	Government Printing	
Saloon keepers.....	2	Undertaker.....	1	Office.....	2
Teachers.....	4	Washerwomen.....	3	Post-Office Department:	
Trained nurses.....	4	District of Columbia		Clerks.....	3
Tinner.....	1	employees:		Messenger.....	1
Waiters.....	3	Firemen.....	2	Watchman.....	1
School children.....	51	Clerk.....	1	Bureau of Engraving	
Stonecutter.....	1	Laborers.....	3	and Printing.....	8
Sales lady.....	1	Fireman at pump		Treasury Department..	3
Midwife.....	1	house.....	1	Marine Barracks.....	2
Hospital maid.....	1	War Department:		Navy Department.....	1
Newsdealer.....	1	Clerks.....	2	Agricultural Depart-	
Oyster business.....	3	Soldiers.....	3	ment.....	3
Oilier.....	1	Officer.....	1	Census Office.....	3
Professor.....	1	Clerk.....	1	Pension Office.....	1
Drummer.....	1	Fruit vender.....	1		

During the year the ambulance has been of good service in removing cases of the minor contagious diseases to the isolating wards of Garfield Memorial and Providence hospitals.

There were treated in Garfield Hospital without charge during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 132 patients, with a total of 1,554 hospital patient days, as follows:

	Cases.	Patient days.	Average duration.
			<i>Days.</i>
Diphtheria	28	588	21.00
Diphtheria suspects	17	70	4.12
Scarlet fever	1	26	26.00
Scarlet-fever suspects	2	5	5.00
Erysipelas	32	428	13.38
Measles	42	370	8.81
Measles suspects	2	6	3.00
Mumps	7	49	7.00
Varicella	1	12	12.00
Total	182	1,554	11.77

In the isolating ward at Providence Hospital during the same period there were treated without charge 37 scarlet-fever patients, covering 351 hospital patient days, an average of 36.51 days each, and 11 private patients, covering 339 days, averaging 30.82 days each. In the bacteriological laboratory there were examined during the calendar year 934 cultures, 510 of which were primary for purposes of diagnosis. Of the primary cultures, only 69, or 15.33 per cent, contained the diphtheria bacillus.

The disinfecting service has continued as usual, with satisfactory results. The number of requests for disinfection of premises on which cases of tuberculosis have existed has increased, and it is hoped that eventually all such houses may be rendered free of the contagion by proper official disinfection. During the year 240 such premises were disinfected, against 135 last year.

At the plant 3,603 articles have been disinfected, as follows:

Mattresses	630	Rugs	215
Feather beds	89	Cushions	108
Bolsters	177	Hassocks	3
Pillows	1,221	Couches	3
Carpets	91	Portieres	14
Quilts	476	Books	39
Blankets	442		
Mattings	95	Total	3,603

The usual tables are appended.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. WALSH, M. D.,

Medical Sanitary Inspector and Bacteriologist.

Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, *Health Officer.*

TABLE I.—*Reported cases of diphtheria in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, during the calendar year 1903, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	14	8	3	.....	17	8
February.....	8	.....	3	1	11	1
March.....	12	1	.....	.....	12	1
April.....	12	1	1	.....	13	1
May.....	10	1	2	.....	12	1
June.....	5	2	3	.....	8	2
July.....	5	.....	1	1	6	1
August.....	5	.....	6	.....	11	.....
September.....	4	.....	10	.....	14	.....
October.....	18	2	.....	.....	18	2
November.....	28	.....	2	.....	30	.....
December.....	28	7	1	.....	29	7
Total.....	149	17	32	2	181	19

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	All.
Case per 1,000 of population	0.72	0.35	0.61
Percentage of deaths to cases	11.41	6.25	10.49

TABLE II.—*Ages of cases and deaths from diphtheria from January 1 to December 31, 1903.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 years.....	30	9	30.00	27	9	33.33	3	.....	.....
From 3 to 6 years.....	50	8	16.00	41	6	14.63	9	2	22.22
From 6 to 12 years.....	67	2	2.98	55	2	3.63	12	.....	.....
From 12 to 18 years.....	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
From 18 to 25 years.....	13	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 25 to 50 years.....	10	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	181	19	10.49	149	17	11.41	32	2	6.25

TABLE III.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, during the year ended December 31, 1903, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	13	.....	1	.....	14	.....
February.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
March.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
April.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1
May.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
June.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
July.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
August.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....
September.....	9	.....	3	.....	12	.....
October.....	13	.....	1	.....	14	.....
November.....	34	.....	1	.....	35	.....
December.....	30	1	3	.....	33	1
Total.....	143	2	11	.....	154	2

TABLE III.—*Reported cases of scarlet fever in the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.*

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	All.
Case per 1,000 of population	0.69	0.12	0.52
Percentage of deaths to cases	1.89	.....	1.80

TABLE IV.—*Ages of cases and deaths from scarlet fever from January 1 to December 31, 1903.*

Age.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 years	24	1	4.16	22	1	4.54	2	.....	.....
From 3 to 6 years	44	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 6 to 12 years	60	1	1.66	57	1	1.75	3	.....	.....
From 12 to 18 years	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
From 18 to 25 years	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 25 to 50 years	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	154	2	1.30	143	2	1.39	11	.....	.....

TABLE V.—*Reported cases of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, during the year ended December 31, 1903, with certain data relative thereto.*

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	73	5	11	3	84	8
February	32	4	10	2	42	6
March	27	5	8	3	35	8
April	30	4	10	3	40	7
May	44	3	19	2	63	5
June	44	.....	13	3	57	3
July	83	12	38	4	121	16
August	129	13	56	12	185	25
September	95	8	43	10	138	18
October	102	12	46	7	148	19
November	73	7	15	1	88	8
December	44	10	10	4	54	14
Total	776	83	279	54	1,055	137

ANALYSIS.

	White.	Colored.	All.
Cases per 1,000 of population	3.78	3.08	3.57
Percentage of deaths to cases	10.69	19.35	12.98

NOTE.—Ten of the above cases died from causes other than typhoid fever, according to the certificate of death, and are not included in the number of deaths from that disease.

TABLE VI.—Ages of cases and deaths from typhoid fever from January 1 to December 31, 1903.

Age	Total cases.	Total deaths.	General mortality.	White.			Colored.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent of mortality.
Under 1 year									
From 1 to 5 years	53	9	16.98	35	3	8.57	18	6	33.33
From 5 to 10 years	136	10	7.35	92	3	3.26	44	7	15.91
From 10 to 20 years	346	33	9.54	220	14	6.36	126	19	15.08
From 20 to 30 years	310	40	12.90	250	27	10.80	60	13	21.66
From 30 to 40 years	113	20	17.69	95	15	15.79	18	5	27.77
From 40 to 50 years	50	16	32.00	45	17	24.44	5	5	100.00
From 50 to 60 years	22	5	22.72	20	5	25.00	2		
From 60 to 70 years	11	2	18.18	9	2	22.22	2		
From 70 to 80 years	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00			
From 80 to 90 years									
Adults (age not given) ..	13	1	7.69	11	1	9.09	2		
Total	1,055	137	12.98	778	82	10.69	277	55	19.35

Prevalence and severity of diphtheria during the ten calendar years ended December 31, 1903.

Year.	Ratio per thousand of population.			Percentage of fatal cases.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1894	1.78	2.04	1.86	36.59	32.04	35.00
1895	1.21	.44	.96	22.77	36.84	24.81
1896	2.43	1.11	2.01	16.19	23.47	17.48
1897	2.27	1.72	2.09	14.85	30.26	18.87
1898	3.94	3.87	3.92	15.56	22.35	17.67
1899	4.12	2.50	3.61	15.48	25.23	17.59
1900	3.29	1.75	2.81	11.71	21.71	13.64
1901	3.07	1.15	2.48	11.66	20.79	12.98
1902	1.43	.78	1.21	11.49	18.46	12.78
1903 .....	.72	.35	.61	11.41	6.25	10.49

Prevalence and severity of scarlet fever during the ten calendar years ended December 31, 1903.

Year.	Ratio per thousand of population.			Percentage of fatal cases.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1894	1.81	0.37	1.34	4.84	3.33	4.72
1895	2.08	.40	1.54	3.89	5.71	4.05
1896 .....	.88	.16	.65	2.39	7.14	2.76
1897	1.14	.25	.86	1.84	.....	1.67
1898	3.85	.87	2.91	2.31	3.89	2.46
1899	4.11	.87	3.10	2.28	6.50	2.66
1900	3.63	.48	2.65	2.01	2.38	2.08
1901	2.14	.86	1.59	2.63	.....	2.44
1902	1.13	.19	.84	1.75	11.76	2.45
1903 .....	.69	.12	.52	1.39	.....	1.30

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the work performed in the chemical laboratory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

During the year there were examined a total of 8,571 samples, as follows:

Milk.....	7,798	Cream of tartar.....	24
Skim milk.....	17	Butter.....	17
Cream.....	150	Mince-meat.....	12
Water.....	237	Sodium phosphate.....	12
Police department and coroner.....	24	Cod liver oil.....	10
Beef.....	77	Beer.....	10
Olive oil.....	29	Cabbage leaves.....	5
Vinegar.....	29	Baking powder.....	3
Sausage.....	37	Extract of vanilla.....	3
Lard.....	23	Formaldehyde.....	12
Cider.....	20	Miscellaneous.....	22

Of the samples of milk examined 7,142 were collected about the city, 265 from the Baltimore and Ohio station, 343 from the Southern Railway station, 14 from the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway station, while the remaining 34 were submitted by private parties.

Two thousand and seventy, or 27.5 per cent, of those collected about the city contained less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of butter fat, while of those collected from the Baltimore and Ohio station 87, or approximately 38 per cent, and 131, or approximately 38 per cent, from the Southern Railway station, were below the legal requirements in this respect.

A comparison of this with the three previous years, together with the percentage of samples collected from the various sources, will be seen in the following table:

	1900-1901.			1901-2.			1902-3.			1903-4.		
	Number col- lected.	Per cent.		Number col- lected.	Per cent.		Number col- lected.	Per cent.		Number col- lected.	Per cent.	
		Collect- ed.	Below stand- ard.		Collect- ed.	Below stand- ard.		Collect- ed.	Below stand- ard.		Collect- ed.	Below stand- ard.
City.....	357	46	15.1	4,109	86.7	35	5,219	87	22.5	7,142	91.5	27.5
Baltimore and Ohio..	199	26	5.5	296	6.2	31	411	6.7	12.4	265	3.4	33
Southern.....	180	23	4	283	6	29	322	5	16.4	343	4.4	38
Elsewhere.....	40	5	.....	26	.55	.....	38	.62	.....	48	.62	.....
Total.....	776	100	.....	4,714	99.45	.....	5,990	99.32	.....	7,798	99.92	.....

As the samples secured elsewhere were mostly submitted by private parties the percentage below standard is omitted.

From the above table it might appear as though there had been a deterioration in the quality of the milk as furnished to the retailer during the past year, yet when it is remembered that in the majority of instances samples collected from the stations were taken on complaint of the dealers on the supposition that they were bad, it will at once become apparent that the number of samples below standard must necessarily be relatively greater than in previous years when the samples were taken indiscriminately.

This is also true of the samples collected about the city, a large number of which were collected because we had reason to believe that they were not up to the standard. Considering this fact, therefore, the conclusion is justifiable that the percentage of samples below the standard in the city, namely, 27.5 for 1904, as against 22.5 for last year and 35 per cent for the year before, shows an improvement in quality of the milk during the year, since the percentage of samples below standard is relatively much less than we would expect when we consider the manner in which said samples were taken.

No particular stress should, therefore, be placed on the tables which are here submitted more for the purpose of preserving statistical reference than for the purpose of showing any particular difference in the quality of the milk from year to year.

It will be seen also that relatively fewer samples have been taken from the stations this year than heretofore, which is due to the lack of facilities for taking samples in a proper sanitary manner. The old method of dumping the milk from one can to another, whereby remnants of one can which might be bad are mixed with the contents of another can which might be good until thus polluted, is conceived not to be of a sanitary nature. This is true likewise where long-handled dippers are used, so that pending experiments to secure some more sanitary method for securing samples at the stations it has seemed advisable to limit the collections from these points to instances in which there is reason to believe that the milk was not up to the standard or was otherwise adulterated.

Whatever may be the relative condition of the milk this year as compared with previous years, from a chemical standpoint, I am of the opinion that from a sanitary standpoint there has been a steady and marked improvement in its quality.

This is probably due to the numerous inspections of the dairies and dairy farms, to the weeding out of places where milk is kept and sold under insanitary conditions, and to the better understanding on the part of the dairymen as to the proper handling of milk.

While there have been some complaints during the year with reference to impure milk, the number has been comparatively insignificant, and there is no doubt in my mind but that the rigid inspection of milk the past year has played an active part in the saving of many human lives.

Comparing the percentages of samples under 3 per cent of butter fat in a similar manner, we find them as follows:

	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
City.....	7.8	11	7	7.4
Baltimore and Ohio.....	1	3.5	2.6	6
Southern.....	0.0	3.5	1	8.7

Here also it should be noted that the majority of the samples from the stations were taken on complaint of the dealers who believed the milk to be inferior, thus increasing the percentage.

Of the samples of cream examined 30 were collected from the Baltimore and Ohio station, 24 from the Southern station, and 87 about the city. Of this number 17 of those from the Baltimore and Ohio station, 22 from the Southern station, and 51 from the city were below the legal requirements in butter fat. This corresponds to approximately 56, 91, and 58.5 per cent, respectively. Comparison with the three previous years is as follows:

	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.	
	Num-ber col-lected.	Per-cent be-low.	Num-ber col-lected.	Per-cent be-low.	Num-ber col-lected.	Per-cent be-low.	Num-ber col-lected.	Per-cent be-low.
City.....	10	20.0	214	86.0	67	45.0	87	58.5
Baltimore and Ohio.....	15	53.0	61	78.0	43	67.0	30	56.0
Southern.....	31	54.8	56	86.0	28	57.0	24	91.0
Elsewhere.....	3	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Total.....	59	.....	340	.....	146	.....	150	.....

Nine of the samples collected about the city contained less than 15 per cent of butter fat, as did also 3 samples each from the Baltimore and Ohio station and the Southern Railway station. This is equivalent to 10, 10, and 12.5 per cent, respectively. Comparison with the two previous years is as follows:

	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
City.....	20.0	15.0	10.0
Baltimore and Ohio.....	14.0	7.0	10.0
Southern.....	8.0	3.5	12.5

For the sale of adulterated milk 317 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution, with the result that \$5 were forfeited in nearly every instance. In fact, our records show only 9 instances in which fines were imposed, 5 being for \$10 each and 4 for \$5 each. It is, therefore, cheaper to forfeit \$5 and at the same time save the annoyance and publicity of a trial. The incongruity of the situation becomes still more apparent when you consider the fact that the same collateral is forfeited in every instance, whether the milk be merely below standard, skimmed, watered, colored, preserved, or otherwise treated. Of the 317 cases above referred to 261 were for the sale of skimmed milk, 53 for watered milk, 1 for milk containing coloring matter, and 2 for milk containing formic aldehyde.

Their disposition, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was as follows: Forfeitures, 278; fines, 9; personal bonds, 16; nolle prossed, 8; and dismissed, 6.

It would appear only reasonable that if collateral is to be forfeited in the majority of cases, either the collateral allowed to be deposited should be increased in every instance, or that some means should be adopted whereby the amount deposited shall be more nearly commensurate with the gravity of the offense. Certainly one who

willfully adulterates his milk should be dealt with more severely than one who uses every effort to secure and dispose of pure milk, and yet who through ignorance, or some other mischance, is brought into court for selling milk simply below the standard. Yet as it stands to-day both of them can forfeit \$5 and stand on the same footing of having sold adulterated milk.

For the sale of cream adulterated within the meaning of the law relating to the adulteration of foods 6 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution. Five of these were for the sale of cream containing less than 20 per cent of butter fat and 1 for the sale of cream containing formic aldehyde. Fines were paid in two instances and collateral forfeited in the other 4.

Water.—Two hundred and thirty-seven samples of water were examined during the year, 5 of which were, however, from the Potomac River, and the investigation was directed mainly for the purpose of ascertaining the presence or absence of coal-tar refuse in the water. The evidence derived by the analyses showed clearly the pollution of the water with this material. The remaining samples were obtained from the following sources: Private wells, 52; public wells, 109; dairy farms, 46; and public schools, 25.

The following table will illustrate the character of the water examined:

Report on water analyses.

Source.	Good.	Suspicious.	Condemned.
Public wells.....	92	8	9
Schools.....	18	2	5
Private wells.....	34	4	14
Dairy farms.....	20	4	22

Practically 20 per cent of the samples examined were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes. It will be observed that the highest percentage of condemned water comes from the dairy farms, where nearly 50 per cent of the samples examined were found unfit for drinking purposes. There is no doubt but that the supervision of the water supply on those farms supplying milk to the city, and the refusal to issue permits except in those cases where the water has been shown to be free from contamination, will have decided beneficial future results.

Mince-meat.—Twelve samples of mince-meat were examined during the year for preservatives, with the result that benzoate of soda was found in every instance. There being no standard for mince-meat, and it being a question as to whether or not a preservative was not an essential ingredient of a marketable mince-meat, and also owing to the lack of evidence going to show that this substance was injurious to health, no prosecutions were instituted in these cases. This same query might readily be applied to a number of other substances used for the purpose of preserving foods. Experiments undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not certain substances were injurious to health have established so far only the well-known fact that "what is food for one is poison for another." Nor is it in the nature of things to be otherwise, owing to the difference in susceptibility of different individuals. The whole question resolves itself, therefore, into this, that where such substances are used for the purpose of preserving food it should be made known to the purchaser, and that

failure to so notify the purchaser should be made subject to action before the court, the same as in the case of the sale of any other adulterated food.

This subject has been pretty thoroughly considered during the past ten years, and numerous bills have been introduced in Congress relating to adulterated foods and drugs, but with the exception of the law of July 1, 1902, relating to the misbranding of foods as to their place of manufacture or production, and certain sections of the act of June 3, 1902, and also of March 3, 1903, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, no laws national in their character have passed Congress except such as relate to the production of revenue.

Sodium phosphate.—Twelve samples of sodium phosphate were examined for arsenic, with the result that none of the samples showed more than mere traces of this compound.

Sausage.—Thirty-seven samples of sausage were examined for their water content, there being reason to believe that fillers were sometimes used which were capable of absorbing large quantities of water and thus make the sausage weigh much heavier than it otherwise would. The result of the investigation showed a wide range in the percentage of water contained in the sausage, the lowest being 21.1 per cent while the highest showed 73.55 per cent. Four of the samples contained over 50 per cent of water, 18 ranged between 40 and 50 per cent 13 between 30 and 40, and 2 between 20 and 30 per cent. Leaving out the two lowest and the highest sample, the average percentage of water for the remaining 34 samples would be 43.

It is evident that a law fixing the maximum amount of water allowable in sausage would be of advantage to the consumer as well as to those dealers who do not engage in the practice of adulterating their sausage.

Cod-liver oil.—Ten samples of cod-liver oil were examined for oils other than fish oil, with negative results. Owing to the various methods by which the oil is obtained from the liver of the cod, as well as the various conditions, such as temperature, etc., under which it is obtained, there is practically no fixed standard for this commodity, so that in order to undertake to determine an admixture of this oil with other fish oils it would require an extended series of experiments, which the department was unable to undertake.

Beer.—Ten samples of beer were also examined for preservatives, with negative results.

Cabbage.—Five lots of cabbage leaves were examined for arsenic, upon the supposition that they might have become impregnated with Paris green used for the purpose of protecting their growth from the ravages of insects. Traces of arsenic were found in every instance, but whether natural to the cabbage or due to the Paris green used was not determined. I might add that this method of treating cabbages has been highly recommended by some of our experiment stations. It would appear to me, however, that great care should be exercised in its application, which would under ordinary conditions not always be exercised.

Beef.—Sixty-three samples of chopped beef and 14 samples taken direct from the carcass were examined for preservatives. Nine samples of the former, representing 8 dealers, were found to contain sulphite of soda, while of the latter 14 samples were found entirely free

from preservatives. The above 9 cases were referred to the police court for prosecution.

Other samples of food found adulterated were as follows: Olive oil, 18; vinegar, 5; lard, 8; cream of tartar, 3, and butter, 1. All of these cases, with the exception of the butter, were referred to the police court for prosecution.

The examinations for the police department and coroner have consisted in the examination of parts of the human anatomy for evidence of poisoning; in the examination of clothing and other articles for blood and other stains, as evidence of crime; in the examination of medicines, for the purpose of suppressing quackery in the District, as well as in the examination of beverages, the sale of which was supposed to be contrary to the excise laws.

The miscellaneous list includes such articles as soap, ice cream, wall paper, claret, coca-cola, sugar, peaches, medicines, etc.

Very respectfully,

J. D. HIRD, *Chemist.*

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY FARMS.

JULY 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following special report on the inspection of live stock and dairy farms for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Number of dairy farms inspected in the District of Columbia.....	88
Number of inspections of dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	1,218
Number of cows on dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	1,095
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in the District of Columbia...	13,301
Number of cows condemned on dairy farms in the District of Columbia.....	22
Causes of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	7
Udder diseases.....	12
Other causes.....	3
Number of dairy farms inspected in Virginia.....	317
Number of inspections of dairy farms in Virginia.....	1,415
Number of cows on licensed dairy farms in Virginia.....	8,176
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in Virginia.....	28,440
Number of cows condemned on dairy farms in Virginia.....	111
Causes of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	66
Udder diseases.....	40
Other causes.....	5
Number of dairy farms inspected in Maryland.....	462
Number of inspections of dairy farms in Maryland.....	1,459
Number of cows on licensed dairy farms in Maryland.....	8,462
Number of inspections of cows on dairy farms in Maryland.....	27,367
Number of cows condemned on dairy farms in Maryland.....	45
Causes of condemnation:	
Tuberculosis.....	22
Udder diseases.....	16
Other causes.....	6
Total number of dairy farms inspected.....	867
Total number of inspections of dairy farms.....	4,092
Total number of cows on licensed dairy farms.....	17,733
Total number of inspections of cows.....	69,108
Total number of cows condemned on dairy farms.....	178
Number of inspections of stock yards and slaughterhouses.....	302
Number of cattle slaughtered under inspection.....	6,590
Number of hogs slaughtered under inspection.....	34,917
Number of sheep slaughtered under inspection.....	16,466
Number of calves slaughtered under inspection.....	2,435
Number of cattle condemned as unfit for food and tanked.....	24
Number of hogs condemned as unfit for food and tanked.....	38
Number of sheep condemned as unfit for food and tanked.....	62
Number of calves condemned as unfit for food and tanked.....	4

DAIRY-FARM INSPECTION.

These figures show the work of the five veterinarians engaged in this service—Drs. John P. Turner, Hulbert Young, Reid R. Ashworth, Harvey S. Drake, and John Rome.

These inspectors retain the same territory and are stationed at the same places as in former years.

Every dairy farm in Maryland and Virginia shipping milk to this city has been regularly inspected during the fiscal year, the average number of these inspections being about four times a year, while the 88 dairy farms in the District of Columbia have been inspected practically once a month.

No permits have been issued during the past year to either a District farmer or to importers from Maryland and Virginia without an inspector of this Department has made a favorable report on the same and recommended that a permit be granted.

The inspectors residing in Maryland and Virginia devote their entire time to dairy-farm inspection in their respective States, while the three inspectors stationed in the District of Columbia devote four days a week to dairy-farm inspection in their allotted district, which includes one-third of the District farms and all farms in a particular section of Maryland or Virginia not covered by the inspectors in those States, in addition to working two days each week on meat inspection at the local (Benning) abattoir.

The order requiring cream shippers to be licensed has greatly assisted the enforcement of the act to regulate the sale of milk in the District and has been the cause of greatly increasing the number of permits issued during the fiscal year.

The regulation requiring milk cans to be washed or rinsed prior to return to the shippers has been fairly well observed and fewer complaints are heard among the shippers on this account.

The dairy-farm inspectors have been called upon this year to investigate one outbreak of scarlet fever involving three farms, the permits being suspended in all cases until the danger of infection had ceased.

Typhoid fever was discovered on one farm and diphtheria on another. Prompt measures were taken in both cases to protect the milk supply.

Smallpox appeared on one farm at Manassas, Va. This farm was quarantined and proper precautions were taken to prevent infection through the milk.

All dairy farms have been rated during the present year on a basis of 250 points. This rating gives a very fair idea of the conditions existing on the farm, including the condition of the cattle, cow barn, dairy, yards, water supply, and general facilities for producing clean, healthy milk. Strange to say neither the consumer nor the milk dealer seem to take any marked interest in the source of their milk supply, if we can judge from the very few requests received at this office for such information.

ABATTOIR AND STOCK-YARD INSPECTION.

Preceding figures show the large number of animals slaughtered under inspection during the past year.

At the Benning abattoir, where 95 per cent of the slaughtering in the District occurs, practically all animals have been inspected during the year.

The quality of stock slaughtered at this abattoir is very good, and the percentage of those condemned and tanked is very small.

Tuberculosis is the cause of almost all the condemnations among cattle, while with hogs it is cholera, and with sheep the causes are those resulting from injuries during shipping.

The small country slaughterhouses in the District have nearly ceased operating, much to the benefit of the consumers of meat.

Attention is invited to the fact that two abattoirs have been established recently on the borders of the District, one in Rosslyn and the other at Jackson City, Va. These places are operated by citizens of the District and the products of both of them are marketed in this city without any inspection whatever from either the Federal or local inspectors.

All meat and meat products sold in this city should bear the seal of either Federal or local inspection as a guaranty of its freedom from disease.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

Tuberculosis.—Only 7 cows have been condemned on District dairy farms during the past year as against 12 for the preceding year, condemnations being made on a physical examination, the tuberculin test not having been authorized as yet by law, though badly needed.

Hog cholera.—This disease has not appeared on any of the District farms during the present year, those hogs which were condemned during the present year being Western hogs, condemned at the local abattoir.

Glanders.—Only one case was reported during the year, but the diagnosis in this case could not be confirmed, inasmuch as the horse was destroyed and removed prior to the inspector's visit.

Influenza and distemper.—These diseases of horses are present more or less during the entire year. Some protection should be given the owners of horses by means of a system of supervision over the horse markets, all of which can be considered as disseminating points of these diseases, which entail much loss to commerce and trade.

Rabies.—There were 10 cases of rabies reported among dogs in the District during the fiscal year. Of this number, the diagnosis was confirmed in 9 cases by inoculation experiments at the Bureau of Animal Industry, the tenth dog being so violent as not to have needed any confirmation of the diagnosis, since four veterinarians observed the case. Several dogs bitten by these dogs were killed. In cases where the owners would not surrender their dogs a quarantine was placed on the animals for one year. In one case, where a quarantined dog was allowed to run at large, the owner was arrested and convicted in the police court, where he was given the alternative of paying \$40 fine or surrendering the dog for destruction. He chose the latter.

Six persons were bitten by these rabid dogs, without any evil results as yet. While this report shows that but half as many cases of rabies occurred this year as last, it is still believed that rabies among dogs is very prevalent in this city and that those charged by law to report such cases frequently fail to do so, either through carelessness or ignorance of the law.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. TURNER, V. M. D.,
Inspector of Live Stock and Dairy Farms,
District of Columbia.

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE OF THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

JULY 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the report of the smallpox hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Classification of cases of smallpox by type, with reference to vaccination, etc.

Classification of cases admitted.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Variola confluens	2								2
Variola semiconfluens	1		1		1	1	2		6
Variola discreta	6		1	2	7		3	3	22
Variola bullosum (discreta)			1						1
Variola modificata			1				1		2
Total	9		4	2	8	1	6	3	33

^aTwo admitted pregnant; one delivered with forceps, child free from the disease; one discharged undelivered; each woman in the eighth month of gestation.

Discharged, 33; died, 0; white, 15; colored, 18.

Vaccination history.	Never.	Never successful.	Never until exposure.	Never successful until exposure.	Childhood, good scar.	4 years ago, poor scar.	6 years ago, fair scar.	15 years ago, fair scar.	30 years ago, poor scar.	Total.
Variola confuens	1	1								2
Variola semiconfluens	4			1			1			6
Variola discreta	9	6	3	2		1		1		22
Variola bullosum (discreta)					1	1			1	3
Variola modificata										1
Total	14	7	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	33

Unprotected by vaccination, 27.

The cases enumerated do not include cases treated at home or those not discovered until after recovery.

* * * * *

The source of infection has been traced in the majority of cases, and it was found that the patients were residents of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

QUESTION OF HELP AT THE HOSPITAL.

A question which has caused much thought and discussion for the past five years is that of help at the hospital. The duties at such a hospital and the conditions which exist there are entirely different from those of any other place of employment; at the same time the compensation is far in excess of that received for like duties in other public or private institutions, either in this city or elsewhere.

There are many reasons for disinclination to accept positions at a smallpox hospital, the principal of which is the confinement incident to such service. To obviate this, however, one working day of ten hours every thirty days is given each employe—that is to say, from 10 in the morning until 8 in the evening; but, even in this leave with pay, no certainty as to date can be stated, because the exigencies of the hospital are too great to calculate even two days ahead of a purposed leave. Another is, that sending out letters and other matter is prohibited. Another is the fact that visitors are required to keep at a prescribed distance. A reason of greater weight is the uncertain tenure of employment.

Every time the hospital is opened the immediate requirements are a nurse and a cook. If we calculate upon the recovery of a patient these two will have a term of seldom less than three weeks. A laundress will be needed after the first days following the admission of the patient and until the final laundry of the hospital is completed. Suppose the patient is the only one admitted or that he should die at the expiration of ten days after admission; these three employees—nurse, cook, and laundress—must be dismissed and seek employment elsewhere. Neither of them will have smallpox, since each one is protected from the disease, but it is not reasonable to suppose successors to their former places of employment will step down and out for them; nor will their employers be always willing to allow them to return to them immediately. The question of a livelihood is of paramount importance to them, and should they meet with rebuffs in their efforts to seek employment, it is not probable they will again incur the risk of another period of enforced idleness. Few of the wage-earning class can afford to take this risk. Therefore the majority of the capable workers refuse our offers of work, and the minority becomes tired, careless, and in the end almost worthless.

With the admission of several patients the employes are physician, cook, driver, nurses, and laundress. The duties now increase and the hours are irregular. Here, however, the probabilities of a longer service are increased and, consequently, an accumulation of wages.

The only remedy I can suggest for the solution of this problem is a permanent employment for each of the employes. The driver could be transferred to some other department of the government, the cook and the laundress could be of service in washing and cleaning the schoolhouses or other places, while the nurse could be given service in one of the institutions connected with the District government. All would be provided for, and we would then have an organized corps of help ready at a moment's notice to respond to a call and we would then be spared the necessity of becoming supplicants. The compensation of these people would as a matter of course not be the same as at the hospital, but a support would be assured them.

It is much easier to obtain a nurse, a cook, a laundress, or a driver for service in the city than it is to obtain the same help here at the hospital.

In the matter of nurses I think it might be well to try the plan of other cities in dealing with these cases—that is, to employ female nurses in the majority of cases, leaving the cleaning of the hospital and preserving discipline to orderlies.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M. D.,

Physician in charge of Smallpox Hospital.

WM. C. WOODWARD,

Health officer.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF SMOKE INSPECTOR.

JULY 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the operations under the smoke law for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

During the past fiscal year a very material improvement in smoke conditions has been effected in this District, such change being due principally to the efforts of former violators to comply with the law, and in part to a consistent enforcement of the same by this department.

In some instances a change of fuel has brought about the desired result, in others smoke-consuming devices of various types have been successfully operated in conjunction with the burning of bituminous coal, while in a number of cases the careful stoking and care of the fires has made it possible to use soft coal without causing unlawful emissions of smoke.

Another attempt was made during the past fiscal year to secure conviction of persons responsible for the emission of dense smoke from the stacks of the United States Government buildings in the District of Columbia. On October 27, 1903, information was filed and a warrant issued against the chief clerk of the General Land Office, and on February 6, 1904, the case was brought to trial in the police court, before Judge Kimball, Attorneys A. R. Mullooney and Ralph Given, assistants to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, under instructions from the Attorney-General, appearing as counsel for the defendant, and Assistant Corporation Counsel James L. Pugh, jr., prosecuting the case on behalf of the District of Columbia. A jury trial was requested and granted when the case was first filed in court, but the case was taken up on the date mentioned for the purpose of arguments on the question of law, the facts surrounding the actual emission of dense smoke being admitted by the defense.

After argument as to defendant's responsibility in the matter as chief clerk of the Department and as to the jurisdiction of the court over the offense charged, and the authority of corporation counsel to file an information or prosecute the offense, Judge Kimball disposed of the case by ruling that the defendant was neither the "occupant, agent, lessee, or owner of the building," although he might be designated as the superintendent, but as such would not be responsible according to the law.

The court further held that according to the smoke law Congress did not intend that it should affect buildings belonging to the United

States; that if such had been its intention it would have used the necessary words in the law to provide for its enforcement as regards buildings of this character. The charge was thereupon dismissed, and Mr. Pugh noted an appeal, which, however, was never perfected.

On May 17, 1904, a letter was addressed by Commissioner Macfarland to the President of the United States, requesting that the attention of the heads of the Departments of the Government of the United States and others having control of the buildings belonging to the General Government in the District of Columbia be called to the law prohibiting the emission of dense smoke in the District, with a view to securing a compliance with the purpose of the law. This resulted in immediate instructions being given by the President to the various Departments to adopt at once such measures as would prevent further violations of the law. Efforts are now being made at the different heating and power plants of the Government, wherever necessary, to make such changes in the apparatus and fuel as will enable them to comply with the smoke law. Pending the result of these efforts the matter of additional prosecutions against the Government is being held in abeyance.

During the last session of Congress an effort was made to secure the amendment of the present smoke law so as to permit the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders for periods of time not exceeding three minutes. This legislation was returned to Congress by the Commissioners with an adverse recommendation, and up to the time of adjournment no action had been taken upon it.

Attention is invited to the following table:

Violations reported.....	651
Cases referred to corporation counsel	97
Cases in which fines were imposed or collateral forfeited.....	84
Case nol-prossed	4
Cases acquitted	1
Cases pending	9
Amount of fines and forfeitures paid	\$840

Of the cases which were referred to the corporation counsel during the past fiscal year, 9 are still pending, 5 of this number being against the Washington Railway and Electric Company. Included in these cases is one for violation of the smoke law at the Government Printing Office, referred to the corporation counsel on May 17, 1902.

The total amount of fines paid or collateral forfeited during the fiscal year just ended was \$1,060, of which amount \$220 was paid in cases pending at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

The very material decrease in the number of violations noted during the past fiscal year as compared with the figures for the year ended June 30, 1903, is accounted for by the fact that during the coal strike in the fall and winter of 1902-3 the enforcement of the smoke law was practically suspended by reason of the impossibility of securing fuel of a proper quality, which resulted in unlawful smoke being emitted from nearly all heating and power plants in the District of Columbia. The results obtained by persons who have made earnest endeavors to comply with the law have also had much to do with the decrease in the amount of unlawful smoke emitted.

Comparative table for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1903 and 1904.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1903.	1904.
Violations of law reported.....	1,430	651
Cases referred to corporation counsel.....	44	97
Cases in which fines or forfeitures were paid.....	23	84
Cases not-prossed	2	4
Cases acquitted	0	1
Cases pending	19	α 9
Amount of fines and forfeitures paid	\$540	\$1,060

α Five of these cases are against the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. WOLLARD, *Inspector.*

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN THE GENERAL SANITARY AND FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICE.

Number of nuisances reported in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1904, with reference to nature of nuisance and date of report.

Nature of nuisance.	1903.						1904.						Total.	Total fiscal year 1902-3
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.		
Alleys:														
Filthy.....	31	47	13	19	36	18	9	4	46	96	48	59	426	231
Need repair..			1	1					1				3	6
Areas.....	12	5	8	4	6	6	3	5	5	12	2	14	82	72
Ashes.....	1						1	1		1			3	6
Cellars.....	39	22	25	16	21	17	15	22	25	23	24	39	288	330
Drainage, surface..	61	39	31	43	25	18	18	9	28	10	23	64	369	415
Garbage.....	4				1	2	1	1			1		10	84
Hogpens.....	2	1							6	1			3	5
Houses:														
Filthy.....	13	10	5	2	4	4	6	5	5	6	7	15	82	119
Unfit for habi-														
tation.....	6	3	2	3			1	1					16	25
Slaughter.....														1
No privy.....	6	3	3		1	1	2	2	1	1		6	38	38
Lots:														
Filthy.....	17	13	6	16	19	12	3	6	28	33	22	32	207	202
Stagnant water	25	9	3	1		7			2	1	2	13	56	86
Manure.....	25	15	11	17	10		6	5	4	15	21	43	179	146
Miscellaneous.....	87	83	85	89	71	60	49	42	168	188	130	217	1,269	808
Ponds.....	2						1						3	22
Privies:														
Filthy.....	26	29	18	15	33	11	20	4	35	34	32	37	294	220
Unlawful.....	18	14	21	16	19	11	5	14	74	154	29	77	452	357
Full.....	127	120	87	244	131	142	112	102	173	174	121	214	1,747	1,789
Leaky boxes.....	13	17	4	33	13	21	2	5	21	12	5	26	172	152
No permit.....	1												1	126
Roofs, leaky.....	7	3	3	9	3	2	3	3	10	6	2	5	56	121
Sewers.....	111	90	76	135	108	94	99	113	168	127	108	111	1,340	1,071
Sewers, connec-														
tions enforced..	17	25	27	18	12	19	6	8	8	10	5	53	208	363
Stables.....	21	26	11	11	12	7	2	1	3	14	25	17	150	95
Traps, sewer.....									1				1	6
Yards.....	308	270	205	444	309	410	204	239	818	680	420	518	4,915	4,686
Vaults, privy.....	1												1	5
Water-closets.....	126	103	91	152	111	93	140	164	224	153	117	180	1,654	1,369
Weeds.....	19	22	1										42	121
Total.....	1,126	969	737	1,288	1,035	956	707	757	1,854	1,751	1,153	1,749	14,082	.....
Total fiscal year 1902-3.	1,036	815	717	968	837	659	1,685	1,041	1,463	1,389	1,299	1,169	.....	13,078

Food, other than marine products, condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Articles.	1903.						1904.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Beef.....pounds..	2,288	1,419	1,306	2,094	700	328	1,512	98	1,021	1,041	2,181	2,273	16,261
Mutton.....do.	452	699	612	463	754	373	312	72	758	519	608	1,188	8,810
Veal.....do.	573	398	153	50	156	37	136	5	293	55	202	381	2,439
Pork.....do.	263	341	434	382	402	612	1,581	109	800	521	1,835	569	7,849
Bacon.....do.	124	317	66	32	22	10	12	.....	.....	8	21	46	658
Sausage.....do.	43	102	56	34	73	27	102	37	133	57	63	85	812
Chickens.....number..	79	25	38	19	32	51	27	8	28	25	166	87	585
Turkeys.....do.	.....	.....	.....	15	2	7	18	4	1	1	48	.....	96
Ducks.....do.	25	.....	.....	.....	5	8	4	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	85
Birds.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Rabbits.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	175	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Squirrels.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Apples.....bushels..	87	9	100	7	6	5	8	6	12	6	1	3	250
Peaches.....do.	93	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	107
Quinces.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Pears.....do.	.....	2	10	8	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Plums.....do.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bananas.....dozen.	57,242	26,071	.....	6	.....	.....	60	113	19	.....	.....	.....	83,511
Oranges.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	5	.....	.....	.....	57
Lemons.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Grapes.....pounds.	.....	.....	55	496	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	606
Berries.....quarts..	311	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	175	465	619	2,162
Cherries.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626
Cantaloupes.....number..	1,980	1,872	1,122	5,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	162	10,360
Watermelons.....do.	5	1,315	5,018	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	6,573
Pineapples.....do.	39	.....	290	.....	.....	10	120	395	288	.....	20	77	1,239
Asparagus.....bunches.	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	500
Beets.....do.	50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	11	20	.....	9	.....	.....	110
Carrots.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Celery.....do.	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	124	44	34	.....	5	37	250
Radishes.....do.	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	930	49	2,179
Rhubarb.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	28
Lettuce.....number..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	871	2,288	257	51	167	4,314
Cabbage.....do.	27	30	250	.....	20	327	98	10	67	39	236	181	1,285
Cymblings.....do.	755	80	93	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	526	360	2,170
Eggplants.....do.	300	11	295	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	30	.....	675
Cauliflowers.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	33	11	50	.....	117
Pumpkins.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Corn.....dozen.	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cucumbers.....do.	304	.....	100	16	.....	31	1	.....	.....	16	74	1,081	1,623
Kale.....bushels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	3	23	244	113	18	413
Spinach.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	6	56	11	.....	78
Parsnips.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Potatoes.....do.	12	.....	11	2	25	301	287	72	40	11	.....	3	764
Pease.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	224	258
Beans.....do.	14	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	25	82
Turnips.....do.	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	13
Tomatoes.....do.	28	73	25	63	61	3	20	2	1	5	4	3	288
Onions.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	37
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....bushels.	130	227	105	35	38	22	56	41	.....	99	118	197	1,068
Eggs.....dozen.	86	98	22	94	.....	.....	.....	6	71	.....	.....	18	395
Butter.....pounds.	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Cheese.....do.	12	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Sauerkraut.....gallons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	65

Marine products inspected and marine products condemned in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Articles.	1903.					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
<i>Inspections.</i>						
Oysters.....bushels..	1,700	24,000	18,900	55,100	61,600	61,700
Clams.....number..	1,130,000	840,000	485,000	385,000	250,000	165,000
Crabs.....do.....	528,600	295,700	165,000	25,800		
Mackerel.....do.....	6,348	1,570	4,885	2,680	3,855	10,370
Sheepshead.....do.....	22		30	460	1,275	2,990
Sturgeon.....do.....	106	92	16	12	3	
Sea turtles.....do.....	11	26	28	17		
Drum-fish.....do.....	8	17	21			68
Carp.....do.....	647	877	308	543	2,065	1,643
Black bass.....do.....	50	665	1,585	3,960	10,690	22,200
Porgies.....do.....	1,985	1,892				
Fish.....bunches..	53,560	51,828	62,215	59,163	42,260	38,142
Lobsters.....number..			50			
<i>Condemnations.</i>						
Oysters.....bushels..		12	100			
Clams.....number..	22,600	16,800	9,400	7,700	5,000	3,800
Crabs.....do.....	94,700	58,000	49,800	8,600		
Fish.....bunches..	1,049	411	461	973	659	1,827
Sea turtles.....number..		4	1			
Sturgeon.....do.....	5	4				
Carp.....do.....	85				21	
Black bass.....do.....		10				
Mackerel.....do.....	18					
Lobsters.....do.....			50			

Articles.	1904.						Total.
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
<i>Inspections.</i>							
Oysters.....bushels..	26,200	20,700	39,500	21,000	7,300	3,500	341,200
Clams.....number..	175,000	230,000	413,000	730,000	1,040,000	1,350,000	7,193,000
Crabs.....do.....			3,900	5,700	76,000	206,100	1,306,800
Mackerel.....do.....	11,100	12,170	10,550	400	4,250	9,620	77,298
Sheepshead.....do.....	1,815	1,160	525		40	12	8,329
Sturgeon.....do.....			3	12	237	292	773
Sea turtles.....do.....				1	38	45	166
Drum-fish.....do.....	16			34	74		228
Carp.....do.....	1,480	1,290	5,179	1,977	5,008	1,073	22,090
Black bass.....do.....	5,060	10,820	12,865			490	67,865
Porgies.....do.....					801	6,410	11,088
Fish.....bunches..	34,613	38,214	57,533	50,361	97,610	77,179	667,668
Herring.....number..			121,400	7,597,000	2,281,000	800	9,950,200
Hickory jacks.....do.....			1,342	7,857			9,199
Shad.....do.....			6,615	115,115	15,788	618	138,136
Crab meat.....gallons..						10	10
Soft crabs.....dozen..						40	40
Lobsters.....number..							50
<i>Condemnations.</i>							
Oysters.....bushels..					60		172
Clams.....number..	4,900	4,600	11,600	14,600	20,800	51,300	172,600
Crabs.....do.....			2,800	1,800	17,600	49,250	282,550
Fish.....bunches..	285	277	1,560	1,070	1,568	1,362	11,492
Sea turtles.....number..						6	11
Sturgeon.....do.....					4	5	18
Herring.....do.....				368,000	437,000	400	805,400
Carp.....do.....				17	653	64	840
Porgies.....do.....						20	20
Hickory jacks.....do.....				360			360
Black bass.....do.....							10
Mackerel.....do.....			455	200			673
Crab meat.....gallons..						10	10
Soft crabs.....dozen..						40	40
Lobsters.....number..							50

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE POUND MASTER.

JULY 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the pound service for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The accompanying table shows a decrease in the total number of animals impounded by 563 for last year; but taking into consideration the number of cats (547) enumerated in this report, it will show a decrease all along the list of domestic animals impounded. There were impounded 713 more dogs last year (1902-3) than this year (1903-4), but if we take into account the extra force of 3 laborers and an extra wagon that were employed from May 9 to June 30, 1903, making forty-two days, this report shows the efficiency of the small pound service in the District of Columbia, for we impounded 2,656 dogs. Three hundred and fifty-one of these dogs were redeemed or sold and 2,305 were killed, with no extra help. In my thirty-one years' experience as pound master we have impounded 91,504 dogs, and the result is that the District of Columbia is cleaner of stray dogs than it has been at any time during that period; and it can be kept in this condition only by an increase in the pound service of at least 4 laborers, 2 horses, and 2 wagons; for we have to consider that among the 8,617 dogs that were licensed during the year beginning July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, there will be an increase of at least 25 per cent.

There are probably several hundred unlicensed dogs in the District of Columbia at all times, and a large number that stray into the city from Maryland and Virginia will answer the question so often asked, Where do all the dogs come from? These dogs will continue to come into the District and increase unless a continuous warfare is kept up to maintain the present condition. Another item that I believe would assist in reducing the number of cur dogs is to change the law under which dogs are taxed in the District of Columbia so as to make it read \$2 for a male dog and \$4 for a female dog, and probably we would not have so many common dogs bred as is now the case.

In addition to the domestic animals mentioned in the regulations governing impounding we have removed and disposed of 547 cats, from all sections of the city, at the request of the owners, believing that such service is in the interest of the community generally. This work has required a laborer with a horse and wagon, and requests for such service are increasing daily. To encourage such requests by removing cats promptly is probably one of the most important steps toward abating the cat nuisance. This, therefore, is another reason why the force should be increased. The expense incident to such work might well be met by imposing a tax upon the owners of cats for the

privilege of keeping such pets, especially as the tax itself would serve to diminish the number kept.

The wooden structure called the dog pound, built by the late board of health in the center of Twenty-third street and New York avenue NW. thirty-three years ago, has, with the exception of a few new boards and some whitewash, changed very little, and is a disgrace as a public building in the national capital. The health officer as early as 1878 recommended the building of a new pound, and said recommendation has been renewed in each succeeding annual report of the health department. I trust that this appeal to Congress will be favorably acted upon and an appropriation made sufficient to build a modern pound. It is now a case of emergency, and can not be put off any longer. We will either have to rebuild on the present site or, if a sufficient amount is appropriated, buy a new site and build there.

There are 4 laborers employed at the pound, who, in addition to capturing stray animals, perform such other duties as the health officer directs. For this service they receive \$40 per month. They are on duty often from twelve to fifteen hours a day. I therefore respectfully recommend that the pay of these men be increased to \$50 per month. The capturing of dogs with a net requires practice, muscle, and judgment, and not many who have come under my observation have succeeded as well as those now at work.

In conclusion permit me to state that I consider the pound service of the District of Columbia as efficient as any that can be found in this country, and probably better, if you consider the large territory we have to patrol, viz, the entire District of Columbia. To maintain that good record you will see that it is necessary to have an increase in the force, better wages, and a modern pound building.

I trust that these recommendations merit your approval.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL EINSTEIN,
Poundmaster.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AUGUST 2, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the operations of the medical inspectors of public schools during the year ending June 30, 1903.

An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc., approved March 3, 1903, contains the following provision:

For medical inspectors: For twelve medical inspectors of public schools, four of whom shall be of the colored race, at five hundred dollars each, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioners only after competitive examination, and shall have had at least five years' experience in the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia, and shall perform their duties under the direction of the health officer and according to rules formulated from time to time by him, which shall be subject to the approval of the board of education and the Commissioners.

In accordance with these provisions, a competitive examination of candidates for positions as medical inspectors was held by the United States Civil Service Commission on July 22, 1903. Twenty-two candidates took the examination and received the following marks:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
A	88.75	M	64.75
B	88.50	N	64.50
C	88.00	O	62.75
D	84.75	P	52.50
E	83.50	Q	48.00
F	^a 77.00	R	47.50
G	73.25	S	45.75
H	71.50	T	40.75
I	71.50	U	38.25
K	70.00	V	38.00
L	66.00	W	18.75

Taking 75 per cent as the minimum standard of efficiency, as recommended by the board of medical supervisors, and classifying the applicants by race and by sex, the following statement shows the relative standing of those applicants found qualified for appointment:

White.—Males: A, B, C, D, E, and F.

It will be noted that no colored applicants passed this examination, although several were candidates, and that the number of white applicants fell below the required number by two. It was necessary, therefore, to hold a second examination, which took place on September 9, 1903. The candidates who took this examination, as well as the

^aBy reason of duration of experience in practice, not qualified for appointment until May 9, 1904.

first one, are indicated by the same letter of the alphabet as was used in the previous statement. Those who made their first appearance in the second examination are indicated by numbers. Twenty-one candidates took this examination. The statement of the result follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
H	87.00	P	76.25
G	86.50	R	76.25
I	82.00	5	75.75
1	80.00	T	72.25
Q	79.00	6	71.50
2	78.50	S	66.25
3	78.50	V	62.25
K	78.25	7	55.75
4	77.75	8	51.25
N	77.00	9	49.75
M	76.25		

Taking 75 per cent as the minimum standard, as was done in the previous examination, and classifying the applicants by race and sex, the following statement shows the relative standing of those applicants who qualified for appointment:

White.—Males: H, G, I, 1, 2, 3, K, N, and 5. Female: M.

Colored.—Males: Q, 4, P, and R.

Of the colored applicants one would not be eligible for appointment until May 27, 1904, as his "five years' experience" in the practice of medicine would not expire until that time. It will thus be seen that after holding two examinations only 3 colored inspectors could be appointed in time to begin their work at the opening of school, and the fourth one could not be appointed until practically at the close of the school year.

Referring to the white inspectors, it will be noted that the full complement could not be appointed until after the second examination had been held. The difficulty of securing properly qualified men can thus be seen. It was necessary, therefore, to carry on the inspection work during practically the entire school year with a corps of 11 inspectors. On May 27, 1904, the twelfth inspector was appointed. The corps now consists of 7 white males, 1 white female, and 4 colored males.

Certain rules governing the medical inspection of public schools were formulated by the health officer June 30, 1903; approved by the board of education on the same date, and approved by the Commissioners on July 14, 1903.

The white schools were divided into seven sections and white inspectors assigned to them. The colored schools, except the high school, the normal school, and the manual-training school, were divided into four sections and colored inspectors assigned to them. The inspectress was assigned to the high schools, the normal schools, and the manual-training schools, both colored and white.

The schools were supplied with wooden tongue depressors, antiseptic tablets, to be used by the inspectors for sterilizing clinical thermometers, etc., and certain blank forms, which the teachers were required to fill out when an examination of a pupil was desired and hand to the principal of the school previous to the visit of the inspector. Also certain other blank forms for purposes of exclusion of pupils from school. Blank forms, known as "weekly report"

blanks, are used by the inspectors, who are required to send them to the health officer, properly filled out, at the close of each week. These forms show the number of visits to school buildings, number of visits to residences of pupils, number of pupils examined, number excluded from school, causes of exclusion from school, and number of pupils readmitted to school.

A schedule of visits to schools, submitted by each inspector, shows the names of schools visited each day of the week. Each school is visited regularly from two to three times a week. In case of an emergency requiring the immediate attendance of the inspector, the principal is authorized to communicate directly with the inspector, if possible, and if unable to do so, to notify the health department, which will arrange for the services of another inspector or in some other manner supply the needed assistance.

In answer to a call of this kind an inspector found that a pupil had dislocated her elbow joint. The dislocation was reduced, under chloroform, after the consent of the parent had been obtained, suitable bandages applied, and the child sent home.

Attention is invited to the following tables:

Number of visits to school buildings	8, 110
Number of visits to residences	247
Number of pupils examined	10, 262
Number of pupils excluded	1, 288
Number of pupils readmitted	5, 853

Causes of exclusion.

Cause.	White.	Colored.
Abscess, alveolar	1	.....
Adentitis	1	.....
Arthritis	1	.....
Astigmatism and myopia (extreme)	2	.....
Bronchitis	4	.....
Chicken pox	64	3
Chorea	2	.....
Communicable disease:		
Not named	2	.....
Exposure to	2	.....
Conjunctivitis:		
Acute	35	10
Chronic	1	.....
Contagious	50	.....
Corneal ulcer .....	.....	1
Croup (?)	1	.....
Debility	3	.....
Dermatitis	5	.....
Desquamating palms	3	.....
Diphtheria	6	.....
Exposure to	25	4
Suspected	18	.....
Eczema	4	.....
Epilepsy	1	.....
Epistaxis .....	.....	1
Febricula	10	.....
Gastralgia .....	.....	2
Gastritis, acute	1	.....
Gonorrhea	1	.....
Grippe	1	.....
Headache	2	1
Herpes .....	.....	1
Ilio-colitis	1	.....
Impetigo contagiosa	19	3
Indigestion, acute	3	.....
Iritis	1	.....
Keratitis	1	1
Laryngitis	6	.....
Malaria	1	8
Mastoiditis	1	.....
Measles	46	40
Exposure to	42	3
German	113	.....

Causes of exclusion—Continued.

Cause.	White.	Colored.
Mumps.....	43	17
Myopia.....	1	1
Neurasthenia.....	1	3
Otitis, acute.....	1	1
Ozena.....	1	1
Parasitic disease (not named).....	1	1
Pediculosis.....	424	7
Pharyngitis.....	7	2
Pleurodynia.....	1	1
Refused examination.....	4	1
Ringworm.....	16	63
Rhus poisoning.....	1	1
Scabies.....	2	3
Scarlitina.....	21	4
Exposure to.....	46	1
Smallpox, exposure to.....	33	2
Tonsillitis.....	4	1
Trachoma.....	2	1
Undetermined.....	1	1
Vaccinated, not.....	20	1
Whooping cough.....	1	1
Wound of eye.....	1	1
Wound of leg.....	1	1
Total number of exclusions.....	1, 110	178
All.....	1, 288	

In the white schools it will be noted that the cases of pediculosis far exceed in number any other. Next in number comes German measles, 113; chicken pox, 64; "pink-eye," 50; measles, 46; and mumps, 43. In the colored schools the most prevalent disease appears to be ringworm, 63 cases; 40 cases of measles, 17 of mumps, and only 10 of conjunctivitis. In three instances the Klebs-Löffler bacillus was found in the throats of children who had returned to school after a more or less prolonged absence on account of illness, and in which no diagnosis of diphtheria had been made. These children were excluded until cultures taken from their throats failed to show the presence of the bacillus.

There were also 3 cases excluded for desquamating palms, in which the symptoms of the onset of scarlet fever seemed to be more or less obscure, yet sufficiently characteristic, when taken in conjunction with the subsequent desquamation, to justify their exclusion from school till desquamation had ceased.

Treatment only was advised in the following cases:

	White.	Colored.
Defects of vision:		
Amblyopia dextra.....	1	1
Astigmatism.....	41	2
Emmetropia.....	1	1
Error refraction.....	68	1
Eye strain.....	69	24
Hypermetropia.....	19	1
Melanotic sarcoma, right eye.....	1	1
Myopia.....	112	8
Total.....	312	34
Diseases of the ear:		
Defective hearing.....	19	5
Otitis media.....	16	1
Otitis suppurativa.....	4	4
Total.....	39	10

Appropriate treatment was advised in 15 cases of adenoid growths in the nasopharynx.

In cases of defective vision, where such defects can be remedied by proper treatment and the wearing of suitable glasses, it is proposed to exclude from school those pupils showing such defects until the recommendations of the medical inspector have been complied with. In the event of parents or guardians being unable to pay for treatment and glasses, if such be required, the necessary examination and treatment can be obtained at the various dispensaries and hospitals throughout the city free of cost, and arrangements have been made by the health department, through the board of charities, whereby glasses also may be secured gratis.

A physical examination of 114 pupils in the high and manual training schools (57 white and 57 colored), who were candidates for admission to the normal schools, was made. It was recommended that 3 of these candidates (colored) be rejected on account of physical defects which would render them unable to perform their work as teachers. It was also recommended that 15 of the pupils (6 white and 9 colored), if admitted to the normal school, be required to wear glasses.

Seventeen applicants for positions as teachers in the kindergarten schools were also subjected to a physical examination, and, as a result, rejection was recommended in one instance (white), on account of a physical defect which would render her incapable of performing her school duties. Six of these applicants (5 white and 1 colored) were found to be in need of glasses, and it was recommended that they be required to secure and wear them.

A case of alleged cruelty on the part of the mother of a certain pupil in one of the schools was brought to the attention of the medical inspector assigned to that school. He examined the child and submitted the following report:

I have to report that on January 28 my attention was called by a teacher in the _____ school to various bruises and scars on the hands and arms of one of her pupils, _____. I examined the girl and found that she was scarred and bruised from head to foot as a result of severe punishment by her mother at various times. The child's back and buttocks were a mass of skin sores, and she complained of great pain when seated.

The case was referred to the board of children's guardians, and upon investigation it was learned that the child was "said to be very stubborn and had been whipped severely, but that such punishments were not habitual. The mother was told definitely and distinctly what her rights are as to correct forms of punishment, and these she has promised to observe. The case will be kept under observation from time to time." As no subsequent reports concerning this child were received, it is presumed that she was not subjected to further cruelty.

During the winter months, when the outdoor temperature was unusually low, special attention was given to the temperature of school rooms, and where it fell below the safety mark recommendations were made to the superintendent of schools that the classes be dismissed at once.

School buildings and premises were inspected from time to time in order that sanitary defects might be discovered. When such were found to exist, the matter was referred to the board of education for such action as might be deemed necessary. Special attention was given to lighting and ventilation of rooms and to the seating of pupils.

While many schools are equipped with modern, adjustable desks and chairs, yet the majority are furnished with nonadjustable ones. When the latter are used it is practically impossible to so seat the pupils as to provide each one with a desk and chair of the proper height and angle. It is understood that these old style desks and chairs are to be replaced with adjustable ones as rapidly as the funds for school equipment will permit.

Certain changes in the regulations governing the medical inspection of public schools, and changes in the phraseology of the blank forms used, have been approved by the Commissioners and will become operative at the opening of the next school term.

The medical inspectors have had the hearty cooperation of the principals and teachers in their work, and it is only by this means that their efforts can be successful.

Respectfully,

R. L. LYNCH, M. D.,

In Charge of Medical Inspection of Public Schools.

WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M. D.,

Health Officer.

APPENDIX I.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEC- OND SESSION FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

A bill for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes. S. 198; passed over in Senate. H. R. 6295; amended and passed House of Representatives.

A bill for the further prevention of communicable diseases in the District of Columbia. S. 3786; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 10955; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill supplementary to an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. H. R. 14473; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to secure sanitary dairy products for the District of Columbia. S. 2402; passed the Senate.

A bill for the protection of producers, manufacturers, and vendors of milk and cream and all lawful milk beverages composed mainly of milk in the District of Columbia. H. R. 7036; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to amend an act for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. S. 5108; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 13922; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of said District, and for other purposes. S. 2131; referred to Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back with amendment, and recommitted to committee. H. R. 6289; amended and passed House of Representatives.

A bill to prevent cruelty to certain animals in the District of Columbia. S. 3455; passed over in Senate. H. R. 10417; passed House of Representatives.

A bill to create a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. S. 3155; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 9293; passed House of Representatives.

A bill to define the term "registered nurse" and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia. S. 3917; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 11285; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to regulate the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia. S. 3673; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill for the establishment of public convenience stations and bath houses. S. 4156; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and reported back with amendments.

A bill to provide public convenience stations in the city of Washington. H. R. 11882; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. S. 4177; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 11967; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill to allow physicians who have practiced ten years or more in any State of the United States to practice in the District of Columbia without examination, on payment of fee, who can furnish a certificate of good moral character from the medical board of the State in which they practiced. S. 4346; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

A bill to amend an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia. S. 5359; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and reported back. H. R. 15320; passed House of Representatives.

A bill to provide for the better registration of births and deaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. S. 4686; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 13775; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX K.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, ENACTED OR PROMULGATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

[Extract from an act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, etc., approved April 27, 1904.]

Provided, That no officer or employee of the health department shall, during his continuance in office, serve in his private capacity for fee, gift, or reward any person licensed to keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm in said District, or to bring or to send milk into said District, or any person who has applied or is about to apply for such license, or any manufacturer or dealer in foods, drugs, or disinfectants, or similar materials: *Provided further*, That every place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection. *Regulations of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relating to public health, etc.*

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1903.

Ordered:

That the following regulation, made by the health officer of the District of Columbia pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of "an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, approved, said regulation to be known as section 3a of the regulations for the government of dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia:

Sec. 3a. Elsewhere than in the proper parts of premises which have been duly constructed and equipped, and which are duly maintained for the handling, storage, and sale of milk or cream, no person shall fill or partly fill with milk or cream any receptacle intended for delivery to a customer unless such receptacle, at the time of filling, be furnished by the customer for whose service such receptacle is intended.

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS ENTITLED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

Abbe, Truman.	Barstow, Kate D.	Brewer, Isaac W.	Charles, Francis M.
Abbot, Griffith E.	Bartsch, Anna.	Bridger, James D.	Childs, Creed W.
Abernethy, Eric A.	Barton, Wilfred M.	Briggs, John B.	Choate, Rufus.
Acker, George N.	Bastian, J. W.	Bromwell, Josiah R.	Church, James R.
Adams, Arthur C.	Battle, Lewis J.	Bronson, Charles E.	Clark, Chas. Herman.
Adams, J. Lee.	Bayne, John W.	Brooks, Carroll A.	Clark, George C.
Adams, James O.	Bayne, J. Breckinridge.	Brooks, Floyd V.	Clark, James J.
Adams, Jesse Lee, jr.	Beale, Robert S.	Brooks, J. Henry.	Clark, John Alex.
Adams, Samuel S.	Beall, Benjamin M.	Brooks, John Doshier.	Clark, Taliaferro.
Ainsworth, F. C.	Beall, Chas. M.	Brooks, Phil. B.	Clarke, Winfield S.
Alderman, Asahel H.	Beaman, Carroll J.	Brosius, Mary Alice.	Clayton, James G.
Alderman, Zenas W.	Beatty, Louis Kelley.	Brown, Charles W.	Clayton, Thomas A.
Alleger, Walter W.	Beatty, Walter K.	Brown, Harry Lee.	Clemens, James E.
Allemann, Albert.	Beattie, Wray.	Brown, Orville J.	Clemmons, Carl Anson.
Allen, Charles.	Beckett, George M.	Brown, Robert W.	Clement, A. B. C.
Allen, Charles L.	Beckley, E. R.	Brown, W. Hayes.	Coblentz, Horace B.
Allen, Elijah H.	Beebe, William B.	Brumbaugh, Gaius M.	Coe, Anton.
Allen, H. Jerome.	Behrend, Adajah.	Brummett, Randolph B.	Coffron, Willard H.
Allen, Jacob S.	Behrend, Edwin B.	Bryan, Joseph H.	Cole, George R. Lee.
Anderson, C. T. G.	Behrend, Sidney.	Buchanan, Wm. R.	Cole, John T.
Anderson, Joseph W.	Belt, Edward O.	Bulkley, John W.	Coleman, Horace.
Anderson, U. Grant	Bennett, A. B., jr.	Bunnemeyer, Bernard.	Collins, Albert R.
Appleby, James F. R.	Bennett, Harrison M.	Burbank, Caryl.	Collins, Charles R.
Armstrong, Wm. J.	Bennett, Maitland C.	Burch, W. Thompson.	Collins, Edward J.
Arnold, Guy F.	Bennit, William W.	Burke, Francis E.	Collins, Henry F.
Arnold, John S.	Benson, Elbert G.	Burke, Thomas W.	Collins, John F.
Arthur, Wm. H., U. S. A.	Beresford, Galsworthy G.	Burnett, Swan M.	Compton, William P.
Arwine, James T.	Bermann, Isidor.	Burritt, Alice.	Conner, William H.
Ashford, Bailey K.	Bevard, William A.	Burritt, Martha Clark.	Conyngton, Wm.
Ashford, Francis A.	Bevier, William D.	Burton, George C.	Cook, Elmore A. A.
Ashford, Mahlon.	Billard, Jules F.	Burwell, John P.	Cook, George W.
Atkinson, John F.	Bird, James C.	Bush, W. J.	Cooke, Robert R.
Atkinson, Wade H.	Birdsall, Charles W.	Butler, Arthur R.	Coolidge, Augustus B.
Atwell, John R.	Birmingham, H. P., U. S. A.	Butler, William K.	Copeland, Edgar P.
Atwood, Oliver M.		Butterfield, Elmore E.	Corbin, William E.
Ayers, William W.		Butz, Abraham D.	Corey, George B.
Babbitt, George E.	Birney, Edith S.	Byrne, Patrick J.	Corley, Karl C.
Babbitt, Zeno B.	Biscoe, Frank L.	Byrne, Walter C.	Cornish, Mabel.
Bacas, Henry.	Bishop, Francis B.	Byrnes, William F.	Coumbe, Arthur G.
Baggett, John B.	Bishop, Herbert F.	Cabell, J. M., U. S. A.	Coumbe, Oscar H.
Bafer, G. K.	Blackburn, Isaac W.	Cabaniss, George W.	Cowden, J. Morrow.
Bailey, Grafton D. P.	Blackburn, Richard S.	Caldwell, Charles T.	Cox, S. Clifford.
Bailey, Henry L.	Blair, Joseph D.	Caldwell, Harry C.	Craig, Henry H.
Bain, Seneca B.	Blake, Levi C.	Callan, Cornelius V. N.	Craig, John M.
Baker, Frank.	Blake, Louisa M.	Calvert, Finley H.	Crandell, Henry N.
Baker, Frank Cole.	Bliss, Charles L.	Cameron, Malcolm.	Crawford, C. Alexander.
Baker, Leigh Y.	Bliss, James E.	Camp, Herbert M.	Crichton, Macpherson.
Baker, May D.	Bogan, Fred. Macon.	Campbell, Charles B.	Crittenden, Thomas B.
Baker, Osmyn.	Bogan, Samuel W.	Cannon, James S.	Crociecthia, Antoine.
Baker, Robert W.	Bogges, John S.	Cannon, Walter D.	Crook, Harrison.
Baker, Willie W.	Borden, A. W., U. S. A.	Capehart, Baldy A.	Crosson, Henry J.
Baldus, William T.	Borden, Wm. C., U. S. A.	Cardozo, Francis J.	Crowe, John W.
Baldwin, C. A.	Boes, Rufus D.	Carman, Louis D.	Crush, B. Alice.
Baldwin, Mosby.	Boswell, Archie W.	Carmichael, Randolph B.	Crusor, Collin B.
Ball, Charles A.	Boteler, William C.		Cummiskey, Edw. F.
Balloch, Edward A.	Bovee, J. Wesley.	Carr, William P.	Currier, George R.
Banister, W. B.	Bowen, William S.	Carraher, John V.	Curtis, Austin M.
Barber, James M.	Bowker, Chas. H.	Carrico, A. J.	Cushing, Maria J.
Barbour, Frank A.	Boyd, Carl B.	Carroll, James.	Custis, George W. N.
Barger, A. S.	Boyd, George W.	Carroll, Robert L.	Custis, J. B. Gregg.
Barker, Howard H.	Brackett, John E.	Carter, Durus D.	Custis, Marvin A.
Barker, Howard W.	Braden, Francis W.	Carter, E. C., U. S. A.	Cuthbert, Middleton F.
Barnes, Noble P.	Bradfield, Jefferson D.	Carter, William C.	Danforth, Roderick F.
Barnhart, Grant S.	Bradley, George P., U. S. N.	Castelli, Enrico.	Daniel, Robert A.
Barrie, George.		Chadwick, De Witt C.	Daniels, Uriah J.
Barrington, Richard L.	Brandenburg, W. H. R.	Chalms, Geo. S.	Darby, John J.
Barron, Noel I.	Brandt, Wm. E.	Chamberlin, Frank T.	Darrah, Austin A.
Barry, Edmund.	Branson, Joseph H.	Chancellor, P. S.	Davidson, Edward Y.
Barry, John P.	Brayshaw, J. Lacey.	Chapman, Thomas P.	Davis, Carl L.
Barstow, Edward C.	Brehizer, Gilmer.	Chappell, John W.	Davis, Carrie C.

List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, September 15, 1904—Continued.

Davis, Charles A.	Ferguson, Charles E.	Grasty, Thos. S. D.	Herdlika, Charles V.
Davis, Daniel G.	Ferguson, Thomas M.	Gray, Clarence A.	Heron, George H.
Davis, Wm. T.	Fillebrown, John P.	Greene, Lawrence M.	Hewetson, Sara E.
Dawson, Charles F.	Finch, Erastus W.	Greene, Louis S.	Hickling, D. Percy.
Day, Geo. Frank.	Finley, Clara B.	Greene, Samuel H., jr.	Higgins, Montgomery E.
Deale, Henry B.	Fishblat, Albert S.	Greene, Willard P.	Higgins, Raymond P.
Deane, Julian W.	Fisher, George W.	Greenleaf, Harry S.	Hill, Richard S.
De Carré, Alfred.	Fisher, Howard.	Greenstreet, A. G.	Hilliard, W. T., jr.
Deeble, Horace M.	Fitch, Arthur C.	Griffin, Thomas A.	Hilton, James T.
Delancy, Martin D.	Fletcher, G. H.	Griffith, Michael J.	Hines, James M.
Demarest, Cornelius L.	Flower, Alfred H.	Griffith, Monte.	Hislop, Margaret.
Denison, Raymond C.	Flynn, James A.	Griffith, S. H.	Hoadley, Almer M.
Dennison, Ira W.	Ford, J. Herbert.	Groce, Henry R.	Hodge, Edwin R.
Dessze, Paul T., U. S. N.	Ford, Rowland H.	Groce, S. Marie.	Hodges, J. Walter.
Devereux, J. Ryan.	Ford, William C.	Groot, Simon I.	Hodgson, Charles S.
De Vries, J. Carlisle.	Forsythe, A. D.	Groover, Thomas A.	Hoffman, Walter J.
Dickson, S. H., U. S. N.	Foster, Chas. L.	Gross, Alfred G.	Holden, Cora M.
Didier, Frederick W.	Foster, George W.	Grubbs, R. B.	Holden, Raymond T.
Digges, John H.	Foster, Romulus A.	Gruel, Louis T.	Hollfield, Horatio B.
Dickinson, Dwight, U. S. N.	Foster, Warren W.	Grunwell, Alfred G.	Holmes, Charles.
Dillenbach, William J.	Fowler, Ernest W.	Gunlon, John Paul.	Holmes, John A.
Dixon, Henry M.	Fowler, Harry A.	Guss, Harry T.	Holmes, Mary.
Dixon, Taylor B.	Fowler, Samuel R.	Gwynn, Oscar J.	Holt, Warner.
Dixon, Wm. S., U. S. N.	Fowler, William C.	Gwynn, Wm. C.	Hooe, A. Barnes.
Dobson, Hervie A.	Fox, George L.	Haas, Carleton D.	Hopkins, Charles J.
Dobson, William H.	Fox, William H.	Hagner, Charles E.	Hopkins, J. Milton.
Dolan, Patrick V.	Foy, A. Frances.	Hagner, Francis R.	Hord, William T., jr.
Donnally, Harry H.	Francis, John R.	Halford, Joseph W.	Hore, Cassius W.
Donahue, Florence.	Frankland, W. Ashby.	Hall, Arthur J.	Horgan, William D.
Dooley, Francis X.	Frankoni, Charles W.	Hall, J. Mitchell.	Hoskins, James T.
Dorsey, John S.	Freeman, Henry W., jr.	Hall, Julia R.	Hough, J. Spencer.
Douglas, Alanson S.	Freer, James A.	Hamilton, James R.	Hough, Wm. H.
Douglas, James F.	Freeze, Harris A.	Hamilton, James R.	House, Z. E.
Dowling, James C.	French, Leigh H.	Hamilton, Ralph A.	Housel, Firman.
Dowling, Thomas, jr.	French, William B.	Hamilton, Richard T.	Houston, Sam.
Drane, Frank C.	Friedrich, Leon L.	Hammett, Chas. M., jr.	Howard, Arcturus Lee.
Drenford, George.	Frost, Ellis F.	Hammond, Thos. V.	Howard, C. Norman.
Du Bose, George P.	Fry, John W.	Hampson, Elizabeth.	Howard, James H.
Duffey, Hugh C.	Fry, Henry D.	Hance, Theodore F.	Howard, Joseph T.
Dufour, Clarence R.	Fry, Samuel.	Hancock, Eugene Thos.	Howard, Joseph T. D.
Dulaney, Joshua L.	Fuller, Homer G.	Handy, William E.	Howe, Orwin E.
Dumas, Michael O.	Furcrop, Gustavus W.	Hannon, Samuel L.	Howell, Arnold G.
Dunn, Henry A.	Gaines, Richard L.	Hansmann, Theodore.	Howland, George T.
Dunnigan, John P.	Galatz, W. Frank.	Hanson, Louis H.	Hubbell, Wm. Wheeler.
Durfee, R. B.	Gallagher, Matilda J.	Hardesty, Joseph R. L.	Hughes, William D.
Dye, Hobart S.	Gallagher, Michael F.	Hardin, B. L.	Hughes, William H.
Dyrenforth, Robert G.	Gallagher, Patrick J.	Harding, Gena R.	Hull, Theo. Y.
Eager, J. M., M. H. S.	Gapen, Nelson.	Harding, Harry T.	Hummer, Harry R.
Eaton, Parley H.	Gardner, Joseph N.	Harding, Ralph A.	Hunt, Henry J.
Eddy, Otis J.	Garrison, Fielding H.	Harmer, James B.	Hunt, Presley C.
Eggleston, James D.	Garthwaite, Isaac S.	Harrington, Francis E.	Hunter, Edwin C.
Eggleston, George W.	Garvin, Mary J.	Harrison, Bernard H.	Hunter, Montgomery.
Elgin, Fisk.	Gatchell, William F.	Harrison, Charles S.	Huntington, Philip W., U. S. A.
Elgin, William F.	Gaver, John W.	Harrison, Herbert A.	Huntt, Joseph R.
Eliot, Llewellyn.	Geddings, R. M.	Harrison, James S.	Hurt, Harry.
Eliot, Johnson.	Gehring, Gustave P.	Harrison, John S.	Hutchinson, Mahlon.
Elliott, Charles S.	Gentsch, Daniel C.	Harrison, Julia C.	Hyatt, Frank.
Elliott, Jerre B.	Gibbs, Benjamin F.	Hart, James W.	Hynson, Laurence M.
Elliott, Henry R.	Gibbs, Thomas F.	Hartsock, Fredk. M.	Ingram, Thomas D.
Ellis, Hannah C.	Gibson, Frank E.	Harvey, A. K. P.	Israeli, Baruch.
Ellis, Joseph C.	Gibson, R. H.	Harvey, Heber McK.	Jack, William A., jr.
Ellyson, Robert M.	Gilbert, C. Evelyn.	Harvey, Levin A.	Jackson, Elmer E.
Emery, O. V.	Gilbert, Charles B.	Hasbrouck, Edwin M.	Jackson, Virgil B.
Emery, W. G.	Gilbert, Thompson D.	Havenner, George C.	Jaisohn, Philip.
Emmons, Charles M.	Gilchrist, Edgar Y.	Hawthurst, Howard H.	James, Charles H.
English, Charles H.	Gill, William T.	Hayes, Henry L.	Jamison, Albion B.
Erbach, Amelia.	Gilllette, Hubbard.	Hayes, J. Robert.	Jamison, John S.
Eslin, James T.	Gilliland, Orange C.	Haynes, Henry M.	Jarvis, G. L. Browne.
Evans, Albert W.	Gladmon, Edwin.	Hays, Melville A.	Jenkins, Ralph.
Evans, Warwick.	Glazebrook, Larkin W.	Hazen, David H.	Jenner, Norman R.
Evans, Wilson B.	Gleeson, James K. P.	Hazen, William P. C.	Jewett, Henry M.
Eversfeld, Wm. O.	Glover, Mervin W.	Hege, Anton, jr.	Johnson, Albert E.
Ezdorf, Rudolf H. von.	Godfrey, Carlos E.	Heiberger, Ida J.	Johnson, Alexander H.
Fadeley, George B.	Godfrey, George M.	Heinecke, George B.	Johnson, Chas. C.
Fagin, Emmett A.	Goines, William H.	Heiner, Robert G.	Johnson, Charles R.
Falconer, Bolivar L.	Goldsborough, Edmund K.	Heiser, William H.	Johnson, Frank G.
Fales, Ella Roy.	Goodall, Henry S.	Heitmuller, George H.	Johnson, Henry A.
Fales, Warren D.	Goodman, William R.	Heller, Irma I.	Johnson, Henry L. E.
Fairly, James M.	Gosling, Henry L.	Heller, Joseph M.	Johnson, J. Russell.
Farquhar, Charles.	Gracy, George W.	Helton, Addison S.	Johnson, John H.
Farquhar, Raymond R.	Graham, James F.	Henderson, George.	Johnson, John N.
Featherstonhaugh, Thomas.	Graham, Neil D.	Hensley, James T.	Johnson, Joseph L.
Fenwick, George P.	Graham, Neil F.	Hepburn, James H.	Johnson, Joseph Taber.
	Grandfield, Charles P.	Herald, Avediss B.	
		Herbert, James W.	

List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, September 15, 1904—Continued.

Johnson, Loren B. T.	Lee, Thacker E.	Maddren, Edith L.	Morrison, Mary E.
Johnson, Louis A.	Lee, Thomas S.	Madella, William H.	Morse, Edward E.
Johnson, Sidney L.	Leech, D. Olin.	Madison, Benjamin F.	Morsell, William F.
Johnson, Wallace.	Leech, Frank.	Magee, M. D'Arcy.	Motter, Murray G.
Johnston, Gabriel F.	Leech, Geo. A.	Magruder, E. P.	Moulden, Wm. B.
Johnston, George W.	Le Merle, E. L.	Magruder, George L.	Mudd, Joseph A.
Johnston, Wm. B.	Lemon, Hanson T. A.	Mallan, Thomas F.	Mudd, Thomas D.
Johnstone, Robert B.	Lenman, Loueane N.	Mallory, Wm. J.	Mulcahy, Daniel D.
Jolley, Bushrod B.	Lewis, Duff D.	Malone, W. P.	Mullins, John B.
Jones, Eugene.	Lewis, Geo. E.	Mann, Henry L.	Muncaster, Otho M.
Jones, Edward Barton.	Lewis, John L.	Manning, Herbert M.	Muncaster, Stewart B.
Jones, John E.	Lewis, Samuel E.	Manning, Wm. J.	Muncey, Elizabeth B.
Jones, Louise T.	Lewis, William L.	Manning, Wm. Sanders.	Mundell, Joseph J.
Jones, Thos. G.	Lighthill, Edward B.	Manville, Wm. E.	Munson, Leonard W.
Jones, Wm. C.	Lind, E. G., jr.	Marble, Ella M. S.	Munson, Reginald.
Jordan, Arthur.	Little, John J.	Marbury, Charles C.	Murphy, Walter C.
Jordan, Charles M.	Little, Joseph W.	Marmion, W. V.	Murray, T. Morris.
Jordan, Llewellyn.	Little, Richard M.	Marr, Samuel S.	Murrell, Edward H.
Julihn, Magnus L.	Littlewood, James B.	Marshall, Charles H.	Nagle, Patrick E.
Jung, Franz A. R.	Lochboehler, George J.	Marshall, Collins.	Napper, Walter P.
Jung, Sofie A. Nordhoff.	Logie, Benj. R.	Marshall, J. W.	Nash, Francis S.
Junghans, John H.	Long, William.	Martin, Thomas.	Neal, J. H.
Kalusowski, Henry E.	Lopp, William Henry.	Martin, Herbert E.	Neff, Wallace.
Karlsoe, Wilhelm J.	Loregan, Katherine.	Mason, E. L.	Nelson, J. Edward.
Karpeles, Simon R.	Loring, Francis B.	Mason, Orville J.	Nesmith, Francis M.
Kaufman, Harry M.	Losekam, Geo.	Mason, Robert F.	Nevitt, James R.
Keech, Thomas A. R.	Lothrop, Edwin S.	Mason, S. M.	Newberne, Robt. E. L.
Keenan, John F.	Lovelace, Carl.	Mason, William C.	Newell, William M.
Keene, Walter P.	Lowe, Horace M.	Masterson, William L.	Newell, William S.
Kehrer, Augustus B.	Lozier, Kate E.	Matthews, Washington.	Newman, Henry M.
Kelley, John T., jr.	Luce, Charles R.	Mattson, Charles E.	Nichols, Fenton Mercer.
Kelly, Daniel J.	Lucey, William A.	Maulding, James E.	Nichols, John B.
Kemp, T. J.	Luckett, Llewellyn F.	Maxey, Frederick E.	Nicholson, Leonard S.
Kempton, J. Edmond.	Lung, G. A.	May, Henry A.	Norcom, Henderson S.
Kennard, G. Howard.	Lupton, E. J. S.	Mayer, Robert D.	Nordhoff-Jung, Sofie A.
Kerr, James.	Luttrell, Samuel S.	Mayfield, Clifton.	Norman, Francis A.
Key, Sothoron.	Luttrell, Walter McM.	Mazzei, Frank A.	Norris, John L.
Keyes, Charles W.	Lynch, Robert L.	Mead, Theodore.	Norris, Phebe R.
Keyser, Carl S.	Lynd, Ernest.	Medford, Homer S.	Norton, Edwin H.
Kilroy, James J.	Lyon, Marcus W., jr.	Mellott, Samuel W.	Norton, Rupert.
Kimball, Arthur H.	McArdle, Thomas E.	Meredith, John Cabell.	Norwood, John C.
Kimball, Ephraim G.	McAdory, Robt. J.	Merriam, Arthur C.	Nowlin, Homer E.
King, Albert F. A.	McAdory, Harry S.	Merrill, Walter H.	Ober, George C.
King, Ernest F.	McConnell, James C.	Metzerott, John H.	O'Brien, Emilie Y.
King, William R.	McCormick, John H.	Miller, A. Caldwell.	O'Connell, Jeffery C.
Kingsman, Richard.	McCornack, Daniel P.	Miller, Allen E.	O'Conner, Charles E.
Kinnan, William A.	McDonald, Paul E.	Miller, G. Brown.	O'Donoghue, Jno. A.
Kinyoun, J. J.	McDonald, Thomas B.	Miller, Geo. L.	Oertel, Theodore E.
Kittredge, Herman E.	McDuffie, Jos. A.	Miller, J. Preston.	Ogden, David M.
Kleinschmidt, Carl H.	McGee, Anita N.	Miller, Maurice E.	Olds, William J.
A.	McGrath, Bernard F.	Miller, Stephen C.	O'Reilly, Thomas.
Klemm, John W.	McGuire, James C.	Miller, Thomas.	Osmun, Little C.
Kline, William J. K.	McIlhenny, Jas. S.	Miller, William L.	Outlaw, John S.
Knapp, Herbert D.	McIntire, Douglas.	Mills, William P.	Owsley, William T.
Knight, Carlisle P.	McIntyre, Andrew J.	Miner, Francis H.	Page, Wm. M.
Kober, George M.	McKaig, Joseph F.	Mischeaux, Paul J.	Page, William R.
Kolipinski, Louis.	McKay, James G.	Mitchell, Andrew B.	Park, Francis E.
Koonce, Frank D., jr.	McKeehan, George H.	Mitchell, James F.	Parker, Edward M.
Koonce, Howard.	McKeldin, R. A. W.	Mitchell, John W.	Parker, Joseph M.
Koonce, Charles K.	McKeon, Frank H.	Mitchell, Joseph E.	Parkinson, Bernard A.
Korshet, Morris.	McKimmie, Oscar A. M.	Moffit, Melville M.	Parrott, Richard L.
Kramer, Thomas B.	McLain, John S.	Mohun, Thomas B.	Parsells, Chas. W.
Krogstad, Henry.	McLaughlin, Thos. N.	Monroe, Adolph.	Parsons, Alfred V.
Kurtz, John.	McLoughlin, George N.	Montgomery, Chas. W.	Parsons, Mary A.
La Fetra, George H.	McManus, Geo. R.	Montgomery, Frederick E.	Parsons, Starr.
La Fetra, Linnæus E.	McMaster, A. McF.	Montgomery, Jacob H.	Patterson, Edwin W.
Lamb, Daniel S.	McMillan, Samuel M.	Montgomery, Winfield S.	Peck, Luke B.
Lamb, Isabel Haslup.	McNally, Valentine.	Moore, Howard R.	Pence, Charles W.
Lamb, J. Melvin.	McNeill, Eaton K.	Moore, Joseph B.	Penrod, Hiram J.
Lamb, Robert Scott.	McNeill, William C.	Moore, Joseph H.	Percival, Francis R.
Landers, Thomas.	McPherson, Dorsey M.	Moore, Mark W.	Perkins, Edward D.
Lane, David A.	McQuillan, Francis.	Moran, John F.	Perkins, Louis J.
Laney, Frank P.	McVary, Stephen A.	Moran, Pedro De S.	Perkins, N. Robt.
Lascot, Eulalio Garcia.	Macatee, Henry C.	Morgan, Edwin L.	Perkins, Thomas L.
Latimer, George.	MacDonald, George.	Morgan, Francis P.	Perry, George N.
Lawrence, Albert L.	Macdonald, Thomas L.	Morgan, James D.	Peterson, Bowman H.
Laws, James.	Machen, Francis S.	Morgan, Wm. Gerry.	Petty, Charles V.
Leadley, George W.	Machinek, Camillo H.	Morhart, F. H.	Phelps, Wilbur M.
Leatherman, Marshall E.	Mackall, James McV.	Morris, George G.	Phelps, William P.
Lee, Adelbert H.	Mackall, Louis.	Morris, Samuel J.	Philes, Wm. E.
Lee, Frederick D.	Mackall, Louis, jr.	Morrison, Joseph.	Phillips, Francis M.
Lee, George H.	Macnamee, Arthur M.		Phillips, William F. R.
	Maddox, Albert S.		Pickford, Edward F.

List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, September 15, 1904—Continued.

Pickrell, Geo., U. S. N.	Richardson, Charles W.	Slaughter, B. Rosalie.	Thomas, Ada R.
Pierre, Samuel M.	Richardson, Edward E.	Smart, Benjamin H.	Thomas, Carrie H.
Pile, Mayne M.	Richardson, George H.	Smith, C. A.	Thomas, John D.
Pinkard, Henry M.	Richardson, Gustavus A.	Smith, Chas. Gordon.	Thompson, Edgar D.
Pipes, Henry F.	Richardson, James J.	Smith, Dwight G.	Thompson, Henry P. P.
Pitznogle, J. E.	Richey, Stephen O.	Smith, George W.	Thompson, J. Ford.
Polkinhorn, Henry.	Richmond, Paul.	Smith, Hugh M.	Thompson, Millard F.
Pool, Benjamin G.	Ridgeley, Albert.	Smith, John E.	Thonassen, William J. R.
Poole, Francis H.	Riegel, William A. L.	Smith, Julia E.	Tiefenthaler, B. F.
Porter, Herbert W.	Riggles, J. Lewis.	Smith, Leon J.	Tignor, Chas. A.
Portman, Adeline E.	Riggs, D. H.	Smith, Percy G.	Tignor, William L.
Pospisiel, Joseph.	Riley, Phil C.	Smith, Peter M.	Tindall, Percy A.
Postley, Charles E.	Riley, Terrence G.	Smith, Thomas C.	Tobias, Henry W.
Potter, Margaret S.	Rives, William C.	Snowden, Arthur.	Tompkins, Edmund L.
Poulton, William E.	Roane, James.	Snowden, Edgar.	Tompkins, George J.
Power, E. M.	Robbins, Ansel J.	Snyder, Arthur A.	Toner, John E.
Prather, John W.	Robbins, Henry A.	Sohn, Frederick.	Trimble, Robt. S.
Pratt, Alexis L.	Roberts, Edwin E.	Sommer, Henry Ott.	Trudgian, Josiah B.
Pratt, Daniel M.	Roberts, Palmer W.	Sonnenschildt, Chas. W.	Tubman, James R.
Pratt, John P.	Roberts, Robert R.		Tucker, William P.
Prentiss, Daniel W.	Roberts, William.	Sorrell, George R.	Turner, Mollyneaux.
Prentiss, Elliott C.	Robins, William L.	Sothoron, Elmer.	Turner, Thos. J.
Prewitt, George T.	Robinson, Thomas.	Sothoron, Levin J.	Tyler, Abbie C.
Price, Abel F., U. S. N.	Rogers, J. D.	Sowers, Zachariah T.	Tyler, Robert B.
Price, Harry M.	Rollings, Harry W.	Spackman, Mary D.	Tyner, Thos. J.
Price, John F.	Roman, Frederick O.	Sprigg, William M.	Upham, William C.
Price, Malvern H.	Roseiter, Thomas J.	Squire, Linus T.	Uphaw, Thomas L.
Price, P. Willis.	Roush, Alva S.	Squire, Susanna J.	Vail, Wm. C.
Price, William K.	Roy, Philip S.	Stack, Morris J.	Vale, Frank P.
Prosperi, Milton H.	Ruedy, Robert C.	Staples, Aubrey H.	Valentine, Aloysius W.
Pulliam, John M.	Ruffin, Geo. M.	Starr, Emma M. C.	Van Rensselaer, John.
Pulsifer, Woodbury.	Ruffin, Sterling.	Starr, Jos. A.	Vaughn, Geo. T.
Purdy, Obadiah A.	Russell, Howard C.	Stavell, Albert L.	Vincent, Thomas N.
Purman, J. J.	Rutherford, Jesse B.	Stearns, John S.	Von Ezdorf, Rudolph H.
Purman, Lewis C.	Ryan, Harvey E.	Stearns, J. Warren.	Wagner, Henry G.
Purman, Rose M.	Safford, James P.	Stearns, Solomon S.	Wagner, Robert S.
Purnell, William W.	Sage, John B.	Steltz, P. H., jr.	Wagner, William F.
Purviance, Geo.	St. Clair, Francis A.	Stevens, Albert H.	Walker, Abbott R.
Purvis, Charles B.	St. Clair, Francis O.	Stevens, Edward.	Walker, Allen.
Pyles, Richard A.	Samson, Geo. C.	Stevens, Henry C.	Walker, C. C.
Pyles, Wm. L.	Savage, Linneus S.	Stewart, Charles C.	Walker, James T.
Quay, John B.	Sawyer, John F.	Stewart, Jno. W.	Walker, Louis A.
Quick, Tunis C.	Schaeffer, Edward M.	Stewart, William A.	Walker, Mary E.
Quinn, William A.	Schelskohn, Otto W.	Stoddard, Leroy R.	Walker, Robert A.
Quivey, William L.	Schildroth, Henry T.	Stone, Charles G.	Walker, R. R.
Ragan, Charles A.	Schricker, Walter F.	Stone, E. P.	Wall, Joseph S.
Ramsburgh, Jesse.	Scott, Edward D.	Stone, Isaac S.	Wallace, C. Jaquins.
Rand, William H.	Scott, James F.	Stone, James H.	Walsh, Ferdinand C.
Ransdell, R. C.	Scott, William K.	Storch, August B.	Walsh, John E.
Ransom, Stacy A.	Scurlock, Herbert C.	Stonerod, Rebecca.	Walsh, Ralph.
Raub, Jacob F.	Seibert, Edward G.	Story, James J.	Walter, John.
Rauterberg, Arthur C.	Selhausen, Harry A.	Story, Leon E.	Walter, Leroy D.
Rauterberg, Lewis E.	Sellhausen, Ernest A.	Stoutenburgh, John A.	Walter, William F.
Ravenburg, Rudolph.	Sellman, John P.	Stowell, Charles H.	Ward, Samuel A.
Ray, Anthony M.	Selzer, Henry H.	Street, Daniel B.	Ward, William K.
Raymond, John U.	Sessford, Joseph S. F.	Street, Daniel B., jr.	Warfield, William A.
Reed, Chas. E.	Sewell, Charles A.	Street, Harlow R.	Waring, James H. N.
Reed, D. H.	Shadd, Furmann J.	Strickler, Melchior B.	Warman, William H. H.
Reed, Joseph O.	Shade, Nevin B.	Strobel, Mary L.	Warner, Richard A.
Reede, E. H.	Shands, Aurelius R.	Stromberger, H. H.	Warren, Benj. S.
Reeve, Delos N.	Sharp, De Haven.	Stuart, Albert R.	Warren, George W.
Reeve, Jesse N.	Sharp, John R.	Stuart, Garden C.	Warren, Stanley S.
Reeves, Will H.	Shaw, John W.	Stuart, James.	Washington, William S.
Reeves, Wm. P.	Shearer, Juliet G.	Suddarth, James L.	Washington, Richard.
Reichelderfer, Luther H.	Shekell, Abraham.	Sudler, Oden R.	Watkins, Edgar W.
Reinherdt, Otto M.	Shelley, Albert.	Sudler, Thomas.	Watkins, Samuel E.
Reis, Henry, jr.	Shepard, Jackson B.	Sullivan, Welbie L.	Watkins, Victor E.
Reisinger, Emory W.	Shimer, Reuben L.	Summy, Benn W.	Watson, James A.
Rench, Victor B.	Shirley, John J.	Suter, Henderson.	Watts, Samuel R.
Repetti, Frederick F.	Shoulters, George H.	Suter, W. Given.	Weaver, Clarence A.
Repetti, John J.	Shoup, Jesse.	Suter, William N.	Webb, Daniel A.
Reville, Laura M.	Shrader, Houston D.	Sutherin, John W.	Webb, Frank R.
Reyburn, Ella F.	Shute, Augusta P.	Sutliff, Milo H.	Webb, Newton E.
Reyburn, Eugenia.	Shute, Daniel K.	Swain, Oliver A. T.	Wechsler, Benj. B.
Reyburn, Robert.	Sillers, Robert F.	Swartwout, Frank A.	Wellington, John R.
Reyburn, Robert, jr.	Silvers, H. I.	Swett, Fred K.	Wells, Charles A.
Reynolds, Fred P., U. S. A.	Simmons, Alice M.	Swormstedt, Lyman B.	Wells, Walter A.
	Simmons, Sherod S.	Tancil, Arthur W.	Wenger, Wm. H.
Rhett, Henry J.	Simpson, Edward F.	Tappan, Joseph C.	Werber, Gustavus E.
Rich, Frank R.	Simpson, Geo. F.	Taylor, Alfred H.	Wertenbaker, Clark I.
Richards, Alfred.	Simpson, John C.	Taylor, L. H.	West, Charles I.
Richards, Nancy D.	Simms, William E.	Teft, Frederick O.	West, John H.
	Slattery, John J.	Test, Frederick C.	West, William E.

List of physicians entitled to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, September 15, 1904—Continued.

Westlake, John A.
 Wetmore, William O.
 White, Charles S.
 Whitney, Charles F.
 Whitson, Wm. Essex.
 Whittington, Thos. A.
 Wiber, David E.
 Wilder, James R.
 Wilkinson, Alfred D.
 Wilkinson, Oscar.
 Williams, Daniel H.
 Williams, Greene D.

Williams, H. J.
 Williams, J. Buxton, jr.
 Williams, J. H.
 Williams, Welton C.
 Williston, Edward D.
 Wilmer, William H.
 Wilson, Anne A.
 Wilson, Lewes D.
 Wimberly, Geo. W.
 Winter, Eugene C. C.
 Wirt, Wm. D.
 Wolfe, Edwin P.

Wood, George W.
 Woode, Charles H.
 Woodman, Francis J.
 Woodward, H. Wells.
 Woodward, James S.,
 U. S. N.
 Woodward, William C.
 Woolen, L. J.
 Wooster, Mary L.
 Wooster, Walter M.
 Wright, George H.
 Wright, Wilbur L.

Wurdemann, H. V.
 Wynkoop, James C.
 Yarnall, John H.
 Yarrow, Henry C.
 Young, Clement C.
 Young, Glendie B.
 Young, Parke G.
 Young, Samuel V.
 Young, Wm. G.
 Yount, Clarence E.
 Zimmerman, Charles
 St. V.

APPENDIX M.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I. Tables relating to deaths.

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.		General death rates.			Per-centage of each cause to total mor-tality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in pres-ent as com-pared with pre-ceeding year.	
		W.	C.	All.	W.	C.		All.	White.		Colored.		M.			F.
									M.	F.	M.	F.				
I.—General diseases.																
1	Typhoid fever.....	83	57	140	0.405	0.631	0.474	2.355	56	27	31	26	87	53	226	86
2	Exanthematous typhus.....															
3	Recurrent fever.....															
4	Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.....	9	7	16	.044	.078	.054	.269	4	6	2	5	6	10	27	11
5	1. Remittent fever.....	5	1	6	.024	.011	.020	.101	4	1	1		5	1	3	3
6	2. Measles.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.084	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
7	3. Varicella.....	81	13	94	.151	.144	.149	.740	17	14	8	5	25	19	9	35
8	4. Scarlatina.....	2		2	.010		.007	.054	2						2	4
9	5. Whooping cough.....	26	50	76	.122	.553	.254	1.261	8	17	24	26	32	43	126	51
10	6. Diphtheria (and croup).....	19	3	22	.033	.083	.075	.370	8	11	2	1	10	12	50	28
11	7. Grippe (epidemic influenza).....	49	55	104	.239	.609	.352	1.750	22	27	20	35	42	62	59	45
12	8. Millary fever (sweating).....															
13	9. Asiatic cholera.....															
14	10. Cholera morbus (nostras).....		1	1	.011	.003	.017	.017			1		1		2	1
15	11. Dysentery.....	13	8	21	.064	.089	.071	.353	5	8	6	2	11	10	31	10
16	12. 1. Epidemic dysentery.....															
17	Pest (plague or bubonic plague).....															
18	Yellow fever.....															
19	Leprosy.....															
20	Erysipelas.....	10	2	12	.049	.022	.041	.202	3	7	2		5	7	7	5
	Other epidemic affections.....														1	1
	Purulent infection:															
21	1. Septicemia.....	4	4	8	.020	.044	.027	.135	3	1	4		7	1	17	5
22	2. Pyemia.....	2	2	4	.010	.022	.014	.067	1	1		2	1	3		
23	Glanders and farcy.....															
24	Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax).....															
25	Rabies (hydrophobia).....														1	1
26	Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.....															
27	Pellagra.....															
28	Tubercle of the larynx.....	6		6	.029		.020	.101	6				6		9	3
29	Tubercle of the lungs.....	355	421	776	1.733	4.660	2.629	13.065	211	144	194	227	405	371	696	90
30	Tubercle of the meninges.....	14	12	26	.068	.133	.088	.437	7	7	6	6	13	13	28	2
	Tubercle of the abdominal regions:															
31	1. Intestinal tuberculosis.....	8	10	18	.040	.111	.061	.303	5	3	3	7	8	10		2
32	2. Peritoneal tuberculosis.....	6	4	10	.029	.044	.034	.168	2	4	3	1	5	5		
33	Pott's disease.....	3	3	6	.015	.033	.020	.101	3	2	2	1	5	1	4	2

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.		General death rates.			Per-centage of each cause to total mor-tality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in pres-ent as com-pared with pre-ceeding year.		
		W.	C.	All.	W.	C.		All.	White.		Colored.		M.		F.	In-crease.	De-crease.
									M.	F.	M.	F.					
I.—General diseases—Continued.																	
31	Cold abscess and psoas abscess	2	3	5	0.010	0.063	0.017	0.064	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	
32	White swelling	1		1	.005		.003	.017	1				1				
33	Tubercle of other organs:																
	1. Of bladder	2	2	4	.022	.022	.007	.084	1	2	2		1		1	6	
	2. Of kidneys	6	17	23	.029	.188	.078	.387	3	3	9	8	12	11	16	7	
34	Generalized tuberculosis																
35	Scrofula																
36	Syphilis:																
	1. Hereditary	3	9	12	.015	.100	.041	.202	1	2	6	3	7	5	16	4	
	2. Tertiary	4	3	7	.020	.083	.024	.118	4			3	4	3	7	0	0
37	Gonorrhea, 5 years and over																
38	Gonorrhea, under 5 years																
39	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity:																
	1. Inferior maxilla	1	4	5	.005	.044	.017	.084	1			4	1	4	1	4	
	2. Superior maxilla	1		1	.005		.003	.017	1				1		1	0	
	3. Tongue	1		1	.005		.003	.017	1				1		1	0	
40	Cancer of the stomach and liver:																
	1. Of liver	13	8	16	.064	.083	.054	.269	3	10	1	2	4	12	31		15
	2. Of pancreas	4		4	.020	.014	.014	.067	4			4	4	4	2	2	
	3. Of stomach	37	10	47	.181	.111	.159	.791	26	11	4	6	30	17	44	3	
41	Cancer of peritoneum, intestines, rectum, etc.:																
	1. Of abdominal organs	1		1	.005		.004	.017		1				1	3		2
	2. Of colon	4		4	.020		.014	.067	2	2			2	2	7		3
	3. Of intestines	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.034		1	1		1	2	19		17
	4. Of omentum	3		3	.015	.010	.010	.050	2	1		2	2	1	1	2	
	5. Of rectum	2	3	5	.010	.083	.017	.084	2	1		3	2	3	8		3
	6. Of spleen	1		1	.005		.003	.017		1				1	1	0	0
42	Cancer of female genital organs:																
	1. Of uterus	33	21	54	.161	.232	.183	.909		33		21		54	44	10	0
	2. Of ovula	3		3	.015		.010	.050		3			3	3	24	6	0
43	Cancer of the breast	21	9	30	.103	.100	.102	.505		21		9		30	24	6	
44	Cancer of the skin:																
	1. Epithelium of face	9		9	.044		.030	.151	7	2			7	2	7	2	0
	2. Sarcoma of skin (multiple)	1		1	.005		.003	.017		1			1	1	1	0	0

Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs (not classified):														
1.	Back.....	1	2	1	.005	.....	.004	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2.	Bladder.....	2	1	4	.010	.022	.014	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3.	Brain.....	.....	1	1	.....	.011	.003	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
4.	Frontal sinus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.011	.008	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
5.	Head.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.007	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
6.	Larynx.....	2	.....	2	.010	.....	.007	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
7.	Lower extremity.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
8.	Long.....	3	.....	3	.013	.....	.010	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
9.	Multiple sarcoma.....	1	.....	1	.003	.....	.008	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
10.	Nasal.....	6	.....	6	.023	.....	.020	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
11.	Orbit.....	1	.....	1	.020	.....	.003	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12.	Pelvis.....	1	.....	1	.003	.....	.014	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
13.	Pharynx.....	1	1	2	.003	.011	.007	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
14.	Throat.....	.....	.....	.....	.003	.....	.003	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15.	Upper extremity.....	3	1	4	.013	.011	.014	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
16.	Other tumors.....	13	6	19	.063	.066	.064	.....	6	.....	7	.....	8	.....
17.	Rheumatism, acute articular.....	7	3	10	.034	.033	.034	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....
18.	Rheumatism, chronic, and gout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.003	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
19.	Scurbutus.....	29	2	31	.142	.022	.105	.....	15	.....	14	.....	16	.....
20.	Diabetes.....	2	.....	2	.010	.....	.007	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
21.	Exophthalmic goiter.....	2	1	1	.....	.012	.003	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
22.	Adison's disease.....	4	.....	4	.020	.....	.014	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
23.	Leuchæmia.....	8	3	11	.040	.034	.037	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....
24.	Anæmia.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.004	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
25.	Chlorosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26.	Other general diseases.....	13	4	17	.063	.044	.038	.....	12	.....	1	.....	15	.....
27.	Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	6	.....	6	.029	.....	.020	.....	6	.....	101	.....	6	.....
28.	1. Delirium tremens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.004	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
29.	Chronic lead poisoning.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.	Other chronic poisoning (occupational).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.	Other chronic poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.	1. Morphinism.....	3	.....	3	.015	.....	.010	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
33.	Total general diseases.....	913	767	1,680	4.457	8.489	5.692	.....	489	.....	424	.....	887	.....
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.														
34.	Encephalitis.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.	Meningitis, cerebral (simple).....	29	18	47	.141	.199	.159	.....	21	.....	8	.....	9	.....
36.	1. Cerebro-spinal.....	5	5	10	.024	.055	.034	.....	4	.....	1	.....	8	.....
37.	2. Epidemic cerebro-spinal.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38.	Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	1	1	2	.006	.011	.004	.....	8	.....	1	.....	8	.....
39.	Other diseases of the spinal cord:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.	1. Bulbar paralysis.....	2	.....	2	.010	.....	.007	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
41.	2. Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.....	8	.....	8	.040	.....	.027	.....	6	.....	1	.....	6	.....
42.	3. Myelitis and poliomyelitis.....	5	3	8	.024	.033	.027	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....
43.	4. Paralysis agitans.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
44.	Cerebral congestion, oedema, and effusion.....	17	11	28	.034	.122	.060	.....	4	.....	3	.....	8	.....
45.	1. Hemorrhage (apoplexy).....	190	92	282	.927	1.018	.955	.....	108	.....	82	.....	149	.....
46.	Cerebral softening.....	13	5	18	.063	.055	.061	.....	5	.....	3	.....	13	.....

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Per. centage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.	
		W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		White.		Colored.		M.	F.		In-crease.	De-crease.
									M.	F.	M.	F.					
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense—Continued.																	
66	Paralysis without specified cause.....	15	5	20	0.073	0.056	0.068	0.337	10	5	1	4	11	9	85	15	
	1. Hemiplegia.....	8	11	19	.040	.122	.064	.320	8	5	6	5	9	10	18	1	
67	2. Paraplegia.....	1	3	4	.005	.053	.014	.067	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	
68	General paralysis of insane (paresis). Other forms of mental alienation:	8	6	14	.040	.066	.047	.236	7	1	3	3	10	4	6	8	
	1. Dementia.....	6	2	8	.029	.022	.027	.135	4	2	1	1	5	3	8	8	
	2. Mania, acute.....	4	1	5	.020	.012	.017	.084	4	4	1	1	4	1	5	5	
69	Epilepsy.....	14	9	23	.068	.100	.078	.387	7	7	4	5	11	12	29	6	
70	Convulsions, 5 years and over (nonpuerperal).....	4	4	8	.020	.014	.014	.067	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	
71	Convulsions, under 5 years.....	21	41	62	.102	.454	.210	1.043	11	10	26	15	37	25	37	87	
72	Tetanus, idiopathic.....	2	6	8	.010	.066	.027	.134	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	
73	1. Tetanus neonatorum.....	3	4	7	.015	.044	.024	.118	3	3	3	1	6	1	4	6	
74	Chorea.....	2	2	4	.010	.007	.007	.038	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	0	
	Other diseases of the nervous system:																
	(a) Other diseases of the brain—																
	1. Abscess of the brain.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.034	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	
	2. Organic brain disease.....	37	6	43	.190	.096	.145	.724	31	6	2	4	33	10	44	1	
	3. Tumor of the brain.....	6	1	7	.029	.011	.024	.118	2	4	1	1	3	4	7	7	
	(b) Other diseases of the nervous system:																
	1. Neurasthenia.....	6	2	8	.029	.022	.027	.135	1	5	1	1	2	6	2	6	
75	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....																
76	Diseases of the ear:																
	1. Otitis media.....	2	2	4	.010	.007	.007	.038	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	
	Total diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	411	235	646	2.006	2.600	2.188	10.868	255	156	115	120	370	276	646	1	
III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.																	
77	Pericarditis.....	7	3	10	.034	.033	.034	.168	4	3	2	1	6	4	8	2	
	1. Cardiac dropsy.....	2	3	5	.010	.033	.017	.084	2	2	1	1	4	1	6	1	
78	Endocarditis.....	20	6	26	.098	.066	.086	.407	15	5	3	3	18	8	26	20	
	1. Myocarditis.....	16	2	18	.078	.022	.061	.308	8	8	2	2	10	8	12	6	

[illegible]

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.			General death rates.			Per-centage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.
		W.	C.	All.	W.	C.	All.		White.		Colored.		M.	F.		
									M.	F.	M.	F.				
104	V.—Diseases of the digestive system—Continued. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted): 1. Acute indigestion..... 2. Dilatation of stomach..... 3. Gastritis..... 4. Hemorrhage..... Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years): 1. Athrepsia..... 2. Cholera infantum..... 3. Diarrhea..... 4. Enteritis..... 5. Gastro-enteritis..... Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over): 1. Colitis..... 2. Diarrhea..... 3. Enteritis..... 4. Gastro-enteritis.....	26	16	42	0.127	0.177	0.142	0.707	13	13	8	8	21	21	29	13
1		2	2	0.005	0.011	0.007	0.084	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
48		21	69	0.234	0.282	0.234	1.161	23	25	9	12	32	37	60	9	9
2		2	2	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.083	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
2		2	2	0.010	0.007	0.007	0.084	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
22	40	62	0.107	0.443	0.210	1.043	15	7	20	20	35	27	87	25	8	
4	20	24	0.020	0.222	0.081	0.404	1	3	9	11	10	14	32	8	14	
63	40	103	0.307	0.443	0.349	1.733	39	24	22	18	61	42	101	2	2	
23	68	91	0.112	0.762	0.308	1.581	15	8	33	35	43	48	105	14	14	
7	4	11	0.084	0.044	0.037	0.185	3	4	2	2	5	6	8	3	3	
21	11	32	0.122	0.108	0.108	0.588	14	7	3	8	8	17	15	17	17	
18	12	30	0.088	0.133	0.102	0.504	9	9	8	4	17	13	33	8	8	
12	9	21	0.059	0.100	0.071	0.353	4	8	3	6	7	14	37	16	16	
107	Intestinal parasites: Hernias and intestinal obstruction: 1. Hernia, strangulated and incarcerated..... 2. Hernia, umbilical..... 3. Intestinal obstruction..... 4. Intussusception..... 5. Volvulus.....	6	5	10	0.024	0.055	0.034	0.168	4	1	4	1	8	2	13	8
1		1	1	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
16		10	26	0.078	0.111	0.088	0.437	7	9	4	6	11	15	19	7	7
4		1	5	0.020	0.011	0.017	0.084	1	3	1	1	2	8	2	3	3
1		1	1	0.005	0.004	0.017	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
109	Other diseases of the intestines: 1. Diseases of the bowels..... 2. Gangrene of the intestines..... 3. Hemorrhage of the bowels..... 4. Ischio-rectal abscess..... Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	1	1	2	0.005	0.011	0.007	0.084	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5
1		1	1	0.005	0.011	0.008	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1		1	1	0.005	0.011	0.004	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1		1	1	0.005	0.008	0.017	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84		8	42	0.166	0.089	0.142	0.706	25	9	6	2	31	11	28	14	2
110	Cirrhosis of the liver..... Biliary calculi..... Other diseases of the liver: 1. Abscess of the liver..... 2. Catarrhal jaundice.....	4	1	5	0.020	0.011	0.017	0.084	2	2	1	2	3	7	2	2
8		4	12	0.040	0.044	0.041	0.202	6	2	8	1	9	3	13	1	1
1		2	3	0.005	0.022	0.010	0.050	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1		2	3	0.005	0.022	0.010	0.050	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1		2	3	0.005	0.022	0.010	0.050	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

115	3. Congestion of the liver.....	2	1	3	.010	.012	.010	.050	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6
116	4. Hepatitis.....	5	5	5	.024		.017	.084	4	1	.....	4	1	11	.....	1	.....
117	Diseases of the spleen.....	1	1	1	.005		.008	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Peritonitis, simple (nonpuerperal).....	19	17	36	.092	.188	.122	.606	9	10	4	13	23	30	6	.....	.....
	Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	1	.....	1	.005		.008	.017	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Appendicitis.....	36	6	42	.175	.066	.142	.707	19	17	8	3	22	20	31	11	.....
	Total diseases of the digestive system.....	392	308	700	1.914	3.409	2.371	11.776	225	167	146	162	371	329	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.																		
119	Nephritis, acute.....	25	13	38	.122	.144	.129	.640	15	10	9	4	24	14	40	.....	2
120	Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	225	106	331	1.098	1.173	1.121	5.569	143	82	60	46	208	128	287	45	.....
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa:																	
	1. Pyelitis.....	2	1	3	.010	.011	.010	.050	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....
	2. Pyelo-nephritis.....	5	3	8	.024	.083	.027	.134	5	.....	2	1	7	1	7	1	.....
122	Urinary calculus.....	2	.....	2	.010		.007	.084	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	4
123	Diseases of the bladder:																	
	1. Cystitis.....	10	3	13	.049	.083	.044	.219	9	1	2	1	11	2	19	.....	6
124	Diseases of the urethra:																	
	1. Abscess of the urethra.....	.....	1	1	.005	.012	.004	.017	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	0	0
	2. Stricture of the urethra.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.008	.017	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
125	Diseases of the prostate:																	
	1. Hypertrophy.....	11	2	13	.063	.022	.044	.218	11	.....	2	.....	13	.....	10	3	.....
	2. Prostatitis.....	.....	1	1	.011	.011	.008	.017	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4
126	Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Uterine hemorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Uterine tumors (noncancerous):																	
	1. Fibroids, etc.....	5	5	10	.024	.055	.084	.168	.....	5	.....	5	.....	10	11	.....	1
130	Other diseases of the uterus.....	1	.....	1	.005		.004	.017	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	6
131	Cysts and tumors of the ovary.....	3	2	5	.015	.022	.017	.084	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	3	2	.....
132	Other diseases of the female genital organs:																	
	1. Pyosalpinx.....	4	2	6	.020	.023	.020	.101	.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	13	.....	7
133	Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	294	139	433	1.435	1.539	1.467	7.285	187	107	78	61	265	168	.....	.....	.....
VII.—The puerperal state.																		
134	Accidents of pregnancy:																	
	1. Ante-partum hemorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	2. Miscarriage (abortion).....	1	1	1	.011	.011	.008	.017	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	6
136	Puerperal hemorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other accidents of labor:																	
	1. Complicated labor (protracted).....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.084	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	8	.....	6
	2. Inversion of uterus.....	1	1	1	.011	.008	.017	.084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Placenta previa.....	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	.084	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
	4. Rupture of uterus.....	1	2	3	.005	.022	.010	.030	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	3
137	Puerperal septicemia and fever.....	13	16	29	.063	.166	.085	.471	.....	13	.....	16	.....	28	12	16	.....
	1. Puerperal peritonitis.....	3	2	5	.015	.022	.017	.084	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	4	.....	1

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.		General death rates.			Per-centage of each cause to total mortality.	Deaths by race and sex.				Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in present as compared with preceding year.		
								White.		Colored.							
		W.	C.	All.	W.	C.		All.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.
VII.—The puerperal state—Continued.																	
138	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	4	8	12	0.019	0.089	0.041	0.202	.....	4	.....	8	.....	12	15	.....	3
139	Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
140	Other puerperal accidents.....	2	1	3	.010	.011	.010	.050	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	4	0	1
141	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0
	Total puerperal state.....	25	32	57	.122	.354	.193	.959	.....	25	.....	32	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.																	
142	Gangrene:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. Of lower extremity.....	5	12	17	.024	.133	.058	.286	.....	3	.....	8	.....	11	6	.....	5
	2. Raynaud's disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Scrotal.....	2	1	3	.010	.011	.010	.050	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3
	4. Senile.....	4	2	6	.019	.022	.020	.101	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	5	.....	2
143	Carbuncle.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.004	.017	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
144	Acute abscess (phlegmon).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. Of abdomen.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.003	.017	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	2. Of hip.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.003	.016	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
145	Other diseases of the skin:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.004	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. Dermatitis, exfoliative.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.011	.003	.017	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	2. Eczema.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	13	19	32	.063	.210	.108	.538	.....	7	.....	12	.....	19	13	.....	.....
IX.—Diseases of organs of locomotion.																	
146	Non-tuberculous diseases of the bones:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. Mastoid abscess.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.003	.017	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	2. Osteomyelitis.....	1	.....	1	.006	.....	.004	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Periostritis.....	1	.....	1	.005	.....	.003	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4. Rachitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.003	.017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	2	5	7	.009	.055	.024	.117	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1

TABLE 1a.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to race and sex, and classified with reference to causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths.										General death rates.			Per-centage of each cause to total mor-tality.	Deaths by race and sex.						Total by sex.		Total deaths preceding year.	Variation in deaths in pres-ent as com-pared with pre-ceding year.							
		W.			C.			All.			W.			C.			All.			White.			Colored.			M.	F.	Total.	In-crease.	De-crease.		
XIII.—External causes—Continued.																																
160	Suicide by cutting instruments.	4		4	0.020		0.014	0.067	4																	3	4					
161	Suicide by jumping from high places.																									2						
162	Suicide by crushing.																															
163	Other suicides.																															
164	Fractures (see also No. 166)	3	1	4	.014	.011	.014	.067		3	1															12		8				
165	Dislocations.																															
166	Accidental traumatism:																															
	1. Crushed; fall of bank, etc.	2	1	3	.010	.011	.003	.017		1	1															3		1				
	2. Elevator accidents.	34	7	41	.166	.078	.139	.050	26	8	6	1														40		1				
	3. Falls.	4		4	.020		.014	.067	4																	1		3				
	4. Fracture of skull.	6	2	8	.029	.022	.027	.135	5	1	2															7		1				
	5. Gunshot wounds.						.011	.003																		1		3				
	6. Kicked by horse.	1	1	2			.003	.017																		2		2				
	7. Steam railroads.	15	3	18	.073	.033	.061	.303	15		8															21		3				
	8. Street railroads.	4	1	5	.020	.012	.017	.084	4		1															9		4				
	9. Struck by baseball.	1		1	.004		.004	.017																			1		1			
	10. Struck by blasted rock.	1		1	.005		.003	.017																			2		2			
	11. Struck by falling bodies.	2	2	4	.004	.033	.014	.067	1	1	8															4		5				
	12. Tetanus, traumatic.	2	2	4	.010	.022	.014	.067	2		2															4		4				
	13. Thrown from carriage.	27	11	38	.132	.122	.129	.639	10	17	4	7														18		20				
	Burns and scalds.																															
	Burns from corrosive substances.	4	2	6	.020	.023	.020	.101	2	2	1	1														7		1				
168	Sun stroke (heat stroke).																															
169	Freezing.																															
170	Electric shock.	1		1	.005		.003	.017	1																		2		2			
171	Lightning stroke.	18	12	30	.088	.132	.102	.505	17	1	10	2														27		3				
172	Accidental drowning.																															
173	Starvation.																															
174	Absorption of deleterious gases:																															
	1. Inhalation of chloroform.	2	1	3	.010	.011	.010	.050	1	1		1														1		2				
	2. Inhalation of coal gas.	9	3	12	.044	.033	.041	.202			1	2														10						
	3. Inhalation of illuminating gas.																															
	Other acute poisoning:																															
	1. Carbolic acid poisoning.	1	1	2	.004	.011	.007	.034	1		1															3		2				
	2. Opium poisoning.	4		4	.020		.014	.067	3	1																						

176	3. Phosaine poisoning.....	1	1	1	0.01	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	4. Wood alcohol poisoning.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Other external violence:															
	1. Asphyxiation.....	2	1	3	0.10	0.12	0.060	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	2
	2. Dystocia (child).....	3	3	6	0.15	0.33	0.101	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
	3. Hanging (legal execution).....	1	1	2	0.04	0.11	0.07	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Homicide, fracture of skull.....	1	1	5	0.05	0.05	0.020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5. Homicide, gunshot wound.....	4	6	10	0.20	0.66	0.084	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	6. Homicide, incised wound.....	1	1	1	0.04	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7. Homicide, rupture of uterus (abortion).....	1	1	1	0.11	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8. Homicide, stab wound.....	1	1	1	0.11	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	9. Instrumental delivery (child).....	3	1	4	0.15	0.11	0.067	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10. Overlaid by mother.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11. Prolapsed funis.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total external causes.....	209	88	292	1.020	9.19	9.99	158	51	61	22	219	73			
	XIV.— <i>Ill-defined diseases.</i>															
177	Dropsy.....	5	1	6	0.025	0.11	0.021	1	4	1		2	4	8		2
178	Sudden death.....															
179	Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:															
	1. Congestive fever.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. General debility.....	3	4	7	0.15	0.44	0.024	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	1
	3. High temperature.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Inanition (3 months and over).....	6	8	9	0.29	0.33	0.031	2	4	2	1	4	5	2	9	1
	5. Laparotomy.....	1	1	1	0.05	0.03	0.017	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6. Marasmus.....	13	13	26	0.63	1.44	0.088	8	5	5	8	13	13	2	24	2
	7. Surgical shock, etc.....															
	Total ill-defined diseases.....	30	21	51	1.147	2.92	1.73	14	16	10	11	24	27			
	RECAPITULATION.															
	I. General diseases.....	913	767	1,680	4.457	8.489	5.692	489	424	348	419	837	842	1,678	2	
	II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	411	235	646	2.006	2.600	2.188	255	156	115	120	370	276	576	70	
	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	365	228	594	1.737	2.524	2,013	212	154	120	108	332	262	519	75	
	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	360	450	810	1.757	4.981	2,745	194	166	240	210	434	376	852		42
	V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	392	308	700	1.914	3.409	2,371	117	176	146	162	371	329	716		16
	VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	294	139	433	1.433	1.539	1,467	187	107	78	61	265	163	415	18	
	VII. The puerperal state.....	25	32	57	1.25	3.54	1.193	17	25	6	32	79	57	163	18	
	VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	13	10	32	0.63	2.10	1.08	588	7	12	7	19	13	29	8	
	IX. Diseases of organs of locomotion.....	5	5	10	0.24	0.65	0.34	4	1	3	2	7	13	29	8	
	X. Malformation.....	28	3	31	0.13	0.33	0.088	4	1	3	2	7	13	29	8	
	XI. Early infancy.....	224	174	398	1.093	1.926	1,348	132	92	105	69	237	161	460	12	
	XII. Old age.....	133	82	215	0.650	0.907	738	53	80	84	48	87	123	308	7	62
	XIII. External causes.....	209	88	292	1.020	9.19	9.99	158	51	61	22	219	73	227	58	
	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	30	21	51	1.147	2.92	1.73	14	16	10	11	24	27	19	29	
	Deaths from all causes.....	3,398	2,546	5,944	16.587	28.178	20,137	1,941	1,457	1,272	1,274	3,213	2,731	5,788	277	121

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1903.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.				
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—General diseases.																						
1	Typhoid fever	140	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	8	...	...	8
2	Exanthematous typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Recurrent fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1. Remittent fever	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Varola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Measles	44	2	...	2	...	7	9	2	...	6	4	8	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
8	Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Whooping cough	75	1	2	2	5	1	6	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
10	Diphtheria and croup	22	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Grippe (epidemic influenza)	104	2	4	5	5	5	9	4	5	8	9	4	10	2	2	4	4	1	...	...
12	Miliary fever (sweating)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Asiatic cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cholera morbus (nostris)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dysentery	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
16	1. Epidemic dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pest (plague or bubonic plague)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Yellow fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Erysipelas	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
21	Other epidemic affections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Purulent infection:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1. Septicemia	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	2. Pyemia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Glanders and farcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rabies (hydrophobia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pellagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tubercle of the larynx	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tubercle of the lungs	776	12	17	18	25	19	11	17	20	27	12	16	24	14	14	82	12	13	18	22	
32	Tubercle of the meninges	26	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Tubercle of the abdominal regions:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	1. Intestinal tuberculosis	18	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
35	2. Peritoneal tuberculosis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Pott's disease.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Cold abscess and psoas abscess.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	White swelling	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.						August.						September.						October.						November.						December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		W. M. F.			W. M. F.			W. M. F.			W. M. F.			W. M. F.			W. M. F.		
		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
	Total deaths, 1903.																		
	I.—General diseases—Continued.																		
33	Tubercle of other organs:																		
	1. Of bladder.....																		
	2. Of glands.....																		
	3. Of kidney.....																		
34	Generalized tuberculosis.....																		
35	Scrofula.....																		
36	Syphilis:																		
	1. Hereditary.....																		
	2. Tertiary.....																		
37	Gonorrhea, 5 years and over.....																		
38	Gonorrhea, under 5 years.....																		
39	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity:																		
	1. Inferior maxilla.....																		
	2. Superior maxilla.....																		
	3. Tongue.....																		
40	Cancer of the stomach and liver:																		
	1. Of liver.....																		
	2. Of pancreas.....																		
	3. Of stomach.....																		
41	Cancer of peritoneum, intestines, rectum, etc.:																		
	1. Of abdominal organs.....																		
	2. Of colon.....																		
	3. Of intestines.....																		
	4. Of omentum.....																		
	5. Of rectum.....																		
	6. Of spleen.....																		
42	Cancer of the female genital organs:																		
	1. Of uterus.....																		
	2. Of vulva.....																		
43	Cancer of the breast.....																		
44	Cancer of the skin:																		
	1. Epithelioma of face.....																		
	2. Sarcoma of skin (multiple).....																		

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—General diseases—Continued.																			
33	Tubercle of other organs: 1. Of bladder..... 2. Of glands..... 3. Of kidney.....																		
34	Generalized tuberculosis.....																		
35	Scrofula.....																		
36	Syphilis: 1. Hereditary..... 2. Tertiary..... 3. Gonorrhea, 5 years and over..... 4. Gonorrhea, under 5 years.....																		
37	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity:																		
38	1. Inferior maxilla.....																		
39	2. Superior maxilla.....																		
40	3. Tongue.....																		
41	Cancer of the stomach and liver:																		
	1. Of liver.....																		
	2. Of pancreas.....																		
	3. Of stomach.....																		
	4. Of peritoneum, intestines, rectum, etc.:																		
	1. Of abdominal organs.....																		
42	2. Of colon.....																		
	3. Of intestines.....																		
	4. Of omentum.....																		
	5. Of rectum.....																		
	6. Of spleen.....																		
	Cancer of female genital organs:																		
43	1. Of uterus.....																		
	2. Of vulva.....																		
44	Cancer of the breast.....																		
	Cancer of the skin:																		
	1. Epithelioma of face.....																		
	2. Sarcoma of skin (multiple).....																		

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.								
		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.						
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.							
45	I.—General diseases—Continued. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs (not classified):																								
		1. Back.....																							
		2. Bladder.....																							
		3. Frontal sinus.....																							
		4. Head.....																							
		5. Larynx.....																							
		6. Lower extremity.....																							
		7. Lung.....																							
		8. Multiple sarcoma.....																							
		9. Neck.....																							
		10. Orbit.....																							
		11. Pelvis.....																							
		12. Pharynx.....																							
		13. Throat.....																							
14. Upper extremity.....																									
46	Other tumors.....																								
47	Rheumatism, acute articular.....																								
48	Rheumatism, chronic and gout.....																								
49	Scorbutus.....																								
50	Diabetes.....																								
51	Exophthalmic goiter.....																								
52	Addison's disease.....																								
53	Leucemia.....																								
54	Anemia.....																								
	1. Chlorosis.....																								
55	Other general diseases.....																								
56	Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....																								
	1. Delirium tremens.....																								
57	Chronic lead poisoning.....																								
58	Other chronic poisoning (occupational).....																								
59	Other chronic poisoning.....																								
	1. Morphinism.....																								
	Total general diseases.....	40	26	33	84	36	29	27	36	33	86	17	26	45	28	21	29	41	30	21	35	46	29	27	35

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.																	
60	Encephalitis	2																	
61	Meningitis, cerebral (simple)	47																	
	1. Cerebro-spinal	10																	
	2. Epidemic cerebro-spinal	1																	
62	Progressive locomotor ataxia	1																	
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord:	10																	
	1. Bulbar paralysis	2																	
	2. Cerebro-spinal sclerosis	8																	
	3. Myelitis and poliomyelitis	8																	
	4. Paralysis agitans	2																	
64	Cerebral congestion, edema and effusion	18																	
	1. Hemorrhage (apoplexy)	282																	
65	Cerebral softening	18																	
66	Paralysis without specified cause	20																	
	1. Hemiplegia	19																	
	2. Paraplegia	4																	
67	General paralysis of insane (paresis)	14																	
68	Other forms of mental alienation:																		
	1. Dementia	8																	
	2. Mania, acute	5																	
69	Epilepsy	23																	
70	Convulsions, 5 years and over (nonpuerperal)	4																	
71	Convulsions, under 5 years	62																	
72	Tetanus, idiopathic	8																	
	1. Trismus neonatorum	7																	
73	Chorea	2																	
74	Other diseases of the nervous system:																		
	(a) Other diseases of the brain—																		
	1. Abscess of the brain	2																	
	2. Organic brain disease	48																	
	3. Tumor of brain	7																	
	(b) Other diseases of the nervous system—																		
	1. Neurasthenia	8																	

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.						August.						September.						October.						November.						December.							
		W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.				
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			
II.—Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.																																							
60	Encephalitis																																						
61	Meningitis, cerebral (single)	3		1				1		1																													
	1. Cerebro-spinal	1		1																																			
	2. Epidemic cerebro-spinal																																						
62	Progressive locomotor ataxia																																						
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord:																																						
	1. Bulbar paralysis																																						
	2. Cerebro-spinal sclerosis																																						
	3. Myelitis and poliomyelitis																																						
	4. Paralysis agitans	1		1				1		1																													
64	Cerebral congestion, edema and effusion	1		1				1		1																													
	1. Hemorrhage (apoplexy)	6	7	7				9	6	2		3		4		7	2	3	15	8	5	5	12	4	4	3	13	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65	Cerebral softening																																						
66	Paralysis without specified cause	1																																					
	1. Hemiplegia							3	1	1																													
	2. Paraplegia																																						
67	General paralysis (insane) (pareisis)							1		1																													
68	Other forms of mental alienation:																																						
	1. Dementia																																						
	2. Mania, acute																																						
69	Epilepsy																																						
70	Convulsions, 5 years and over (nonpuerperal)	1																																					
71	Convulsions, under 6 years	1		1																																			
72	Tetanus, idiopathic																																						
	1. Trismus neonatorum	2		1																																			
73	Chorea																																						
74	Other diseases of the nervous system:																																						
	(a) Other diseases of the brain—																																						
	1. Abscess of the brain	6	2					1																															
	2. Organic brain disease																																						
	3. Tumor of brain																																						
	(b) Other diseases of the nervous system—																																						
	1. Neurasthenia																																						

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Total deaths, 1908.		W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.
		M.	F.																
75	II.—Diseases of the nervous system, etc.—Continued.																		
76	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.																		
	Diseases of the ear.																		
	1. Otitis media.....	2				1													
	Total diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.....	646	20	19	6	15	17	14	8	12	18	18	12	15	14	9	7	9	23
	III.—Diseases of the circulatory system.																		
77	Pericarditis.....	10	1					1						1	2	1	1		
	1. Cardiac dropsy.....	5								1									
78	Endocarditis.....	28	1	2			4		1		1			1	1				
	1. Myocarditis.....	18	2	1	2					2						1			
79	Organic diseases of the heart.																		
	1. Dilatation.....	1																	
	2. Hypertrophy.....	26	3	1	1				1		2	2	1			1	1		
	3. Fatty degeneration.....	22					1		1	1				1	1	3			
	4. Rupture of heart.....	1																	
	5. Valvular disease of heart.....	404	13	9	3	13	7	12	11	8	8	9	11	5	13	7	6	9	8
	6. Valvular disease of heart.....	22					1	3	1			1						2	1
80	Angina pectoris.....																		
81	Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.: 1. Arterio-sclerosis.....	31	1	1			6	1			3			1	2				
	2. Aneurism.....	6					2			1									
82	Embolism and thrombosis (nonpuerperal)	13																	
83	Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis)	2					1							1	1				
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis)																		
85	Hemorrhages: 1. Hemophilia.....	3		1															
	2. Purpura hemorrhagica.....	4																	
86	Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																		
	Total diseases of the circulatory system.....	594	21	17	6	16	22	16	13	10	16	15	14	8	20	16	8	13	17
	IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system.																		
87	Diseases of the nasal fossae.....																		
88	Diseases of the larynx: 1. Laryngitis.....	3																	1

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
	II.— <i>Diseases of the nervous system, etc.—Continued.</i>																		
75	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa																		
76	Diseases of the ear:																		
	1. Otitis media																		
	Total diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense	23	11	12	15	8	7	10	19	13	12	5	31	14	8	9	21	11	12
	III.— <i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>																		
77	Pericarditis																		
	1. Cardiac dropsy																		
78	Endocarditis	1	1		1	1	1		2	1									
	1. Myocarditis																		
	Organs diseases of the heart:																		
	1. Atrophy	2			1	1													
	2. Dilatation and hypertrophy																		
	3. Fatty degeneration																		
	4. Enlargement of heart																		
	5. Valvular disease of heart	10	6	8	13	8	4	4	8	2	9	3	10	4	9	9	12	10	6
	Angina pectoris																		
80	Diseases of the arteries, aneurism, etc.:																		
81	1. Athero-sclerosis	1	1		1	1			4					1	1	1			
	2. Aneurism	1																	
82	Embolism and thrombosis (nonpuerperal)																		
83	Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis)																		
84	Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis)																		
86	Hemorrhages:																		
	1. Hemoptilia																		
	2. Purpura hemorrhagica																		
	Other diseases of the circulatory system																		
	Total diseases of the circulatory system	15	9	8	14	12	4	6	5	15	8	9	3	16	7	10	11	13	19
	IV.— <i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>																		
87	Diseases of the nasal fossae																		
88	Diseases of the larynx:																		
	1. Laryngitis																		

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system—Continued.																	
89	Diseases of the thyroid body																		
90	Bronchitis, acute (under 5 years)																		
91	1. Capillary																		
92	Bronchitis, chronic (over 5 years)																		
93	Pneumonia, broncho and catarrhal																		
93	Pneumonia, lobar, croupous, etc.																		
94	1. Lobular																		
94	Pleurisy																		
95	1. Empyema																		
95	Pulmonary congestion, edema, apoplexy																		
96	Gangrene of lungs																		
97	Asthma																		
98	Emphysema of lungs																		
99	Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted):																		
	1. Abscess of lungs																		
	2. Pulmonary hemorrhage																		
	Total diseases of the respiratory system																		
	V.—Diseases of the digestive system.																		
100	Diseases of the mouth and its adnexa																		
101	Diseases of the pharynx																		
102	Diseases of the esophagus																		
103	Ulcer of the stomach																		
104	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted):																		
	1. Acute indigestion																		
	2. Dilatation of stomach																		
	3. Gastritis																		
	4. Hemorrhage																		
105	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years):																		
	1. Athrepsia																		
	2. Cholera infantum																		
	3. Diarrhea																		
	4. Enteritis																		
	5. Gastroenteritis																		

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1908.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				
			W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
V.—Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.																											
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over):	11																									
	1. Cholitis	32	4																								
	2. Diarrhea	80				2	1																				
	3. Enteritis	21				1																					
107	4. Gastroenteritis																										
	Intestinal parasites																										
	Hernia and intestinal obstruction:	10																									
	1. Hernia, strangulated and incarcerated	1																									
108	2. Hernia, umbilical	26	1				2																				
	3. Intestinal obstruction	5	1				1																				
	4. Intussusception	1																									
	5. Volvulus																										
109	Other diseases of the intestines:	2																									
	1. Diseases of the bowels	1																									
	2. Gangrene of the intestines	1																									
	3. Hemorrhage of the bowels	1																									
110	4. Ischio-rectal abscess	1																									
	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	1																									
	Hydatid tumors of the liver																										
	111	Cirrhosis of the liver	42	2	1		1	1																			
112	Biliary calculi	5																									
	Other diseases of the liver:																										
	1. Abscess of the liver	12			2																						
	2. Catarrhal jaundice	3																									
113	3. Congestion of the liver	8																									
	4. Hepatitis	5					1																				
	Diseases of the spleen	1																									
	114	Peritonitis, simple (nonpuerperal)																									
115	Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)																										
	Appendicitis	1																									
	42																										
	700	16	12	8	6	8	9	7	5	8	14	2	5	14	2	6	5	18	10	10	31	14	21	4	20		
Total diseases of the digestive system																											
VI.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system.																											
119	Nephritis, acute	38	2	2			4			3																	
	331	11	11	7	7	13	8	8	8	10	6	4	6	15	7	4	3	8	5	8	17	2	4	2			
	Nephritis, chronic interstitial																										
	120																										

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.			W.			W.			W.			W.			W.		
		M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1903.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.				
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VI.— <i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system—Continued.</i>																						
Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa:																						
121	1. Pyelitis.....	8																				
122	2. Pyelo-nephritis.....	8	1																			
123	Urinary calculus.....	2																				
Diseases of the bladder:																						
124	1. Cystitis.....	13																				
Diseases of the urethra.....																						
125	1. Abscess of the urethra.....	1																				
Diseases of the prostate:																						
126	1. Hypertrophy.....	13																				
127	2. Prostatitis.....	1																				
Nonvenereal diseases of male genital organs.....																						
128	Merritis.....																					
129	Uterine hemorrhage.....																					
Uterine tumors (noncancerous):																						
130	1. Fibroids, etc.....	10	1	1		1															2	
131	Other diseases of the uterus.....	1																				
132	Cysts and tumors of the ovary.....	5																				
Other diseases of the female genital organs:																						
133	1. Pyosalpinx.....	6																			1	
Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast.....																						
Total diseases, genito-urinary system.....																						
433																						
VII.— <i>The puerperal state.</i>																						
Accidents of pregnancy:																						
134	1. Antepartum hemorrhage.....																					
135	2. Miscarriage (abortion).....	1																				
136	Puerperal hemorrhage.....																					
Other accidents of labor:																						
137	1. Complicated labor (protracted).....	2																				
	2. Inversion of uterus.....	1																				
	3. Placenta previa.....	2																				
	4. Rupture of uterus.....	3																				
	Puerperal septicaemia and fever.....	28	2																			
	1. Puerperal peritonitis.....	5																				

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[illegible]

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1908.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
VII.— <i>The puerperal state</i> —Continued.																										
138	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	12							1									1						2		
139	Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).....	8																								
140	Other puerperal accidents.....																									
141	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....																									
	Total, the puerperal state.....	57	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	3	5									4		
VIII.— <i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>																										
142	Gangrene:	17		1				1	1	2	1		2					1						2		
	1. Of lower extremity.....	1																						1		
	2. Renaud's disease.....	8											1											3		
	3. Scrofula.....	6											1											1		
	4. Senile.....	1		1																						
143	Carbuncle.....	1																								
144	Acute abscess (phlegmon):																									
	1. Of abdomen.....	1																								
	2. Of hip.....	1						1																		
145	Other diseases of the skin:																									
	1. Dermatitis exfoliative.....	1						1																		
	2. Eczema.....	1																								
	Total diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	32	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1		1								3	1		
IX.— <i>Diseases of organs of locomotion.</i>																										
146	Nontuberculous diseases of the bones:																									
	1. Mastoid abscess.....	1				1																				
	2. Osteomyelitis.....	1																						1		
	3. Periostritis.....	1				1																				
	4. Rachitis.....	7	1											1										1		
147	Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tuberculous and rheumatism excepted).....																									
148	Amputations.....																									
149	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....																									
	Total diseases of organs of locomotion.....	10	1			2							1											1		

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VII.— <i>The puerperal state</i> —Continued.																			
138	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....																		
139	Phlegmasia alba dolens (puerperal).....																		
140	Other puerperal accidents.....																		
141	Puerperal diseases of the breast.....																		
	Total, the puerperal state.....	4			2		1		1			1		2		1		6	
VIII.— <i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>																			
142	Gangrene:																		
	1. Of lower extremity.....			1															
	2. Renaud's disease.....						1												1
	3. Scrotal.....											1							
	4. Senile.....						1												
143	Carbuncle.....																		
144	Acute abscess (phlegmon):																		
	1. Of abdomen.....																		
	2. Of hip.....																		
145	Other diseases of the skin:																		
	1. Dermatitis exfoliative.....			1															
	2. Eczema.....																		
	Total diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....			2		1	1			1	1		1		1		1		1
IX.— <i>Diseases of organs of locomotion.</i>																			
146	Nontuberculous diseases of the bones:																		
	1. Mastoid abscess.....																		
	2. Osteomyelitis.....																		
	3. Perforitis.....																		
	4. Rachitis.....																		
147	Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tubercu- losis and rheumatism excepted).....			1														2	
148	Amputations.....																		
149	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....																		
	Total diseases of organs of locomotion.....			1														2	

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TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
150	X.—Malformation. Congenital malformation (stillbirths excluded): 1. Cyanosis 2. Hydrocephalus 3. Monstrosity 4. Open foramen ovale (heart disease) 5. Spina bifida Total malformation																			
		4																		
		5																		
		8																		
		12																		
		2																		
		26																		
151	XI.—Early infancy. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema: 1. Atelectasis 2. Congenital debility 3. Jaundice 4. Malnutrition 5. Marasmus 6. Premature births Other diseases peculiar to early infancy: 1. Asphyxia 2. Umbilical hemorrhage 3. Inanition (under 3 months) Total early infancy																			
		13																		
		33																		
		1																		
		37																		
		76																		
		210																		
		9																		
		2																		
		17																		
152	XII.—Old age. Senile debility. Senile dementia Total old age																			
		398																		
		197																		
		18																		
		215																		
		153	XIII.—External causes. Suicide by poison: 1. Arsenic 2. Carbolic acid 3. Irritant poison 4. Opium 5. Rough on rats.																	
1																				
8																				
1																				
6																				
1																				

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
150	X.— <i>Malformation.</i> Congenital malformation (stillbirths excluded): 1. Cyanosis 2. Hydrocephalus 3. Monstrosity 4. Open fontanel ovale (heart disease) 5. Spina bifida Total malformation																		
151	XI.— <i>Early infancy.</i> Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema: 1. Atelectasis 2. Congenital debility 3. Jaundice 4. Marasmus 5. Premature birth 6. Premature birth peculiar to early infancy. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy: 1. Asphyxia 2. Umbilical hemorrhage Inanition (under 3 months)																		
152	XII.— <i>Old age.</i> Senile debility Senile dementia Total old age																		
153	XIII.— <i>External causes.</i> Suicide by poison: 1. Arsenic 2. Carbolic acid 3. Irritant poison 4. Opium 5. Rough on rats																		

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to month, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1903.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			W.			W.			W.			W.			W.			W.		
			M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
XIII.—External causes—Continued.																				
156	Suicide by asphyxia:	6																		
157	1. Illuminating gas:	7																		
158	Suicide by hanging	2				1												1		1
159	Suicide by drowning	2																1		
159	Suicide by firearms	23	1																	
160	Suicide by cutting instruments	4	1															1		
161	Suicide by jumping from high places	1																		
162	Suicide by crushing	1																		
163	Other suicides	4																		
164	Fractures	4																		
165	Dislocations	4																		
165	Accidental traumas:	1																		
166	1. Crushed, fall of bank, etc.	3			1															
167	2. Elevator accidents	41	1																	
168	3. Falls	4			1	4														
169	4. Fracture of skull	4																		
170	5. Gunshot wounds	8	1																	
171	6. Kicked by horse	1																		
172	7. Steam railroads	18	1																	
173	8. Street railroads	5																		
174	9. Struck by baseball	1																		
175	10. Struck by blasted rock	1																		
176	11. Struck by falling bodies	4																		
177	12. Tetanus, traumatic	4																		
178	13. Thrown from carriage	3																		
179	Burns and scalds	38	1	2	1	1														
180	Burns from corrosive substances	6																		
181	Sunstroke (heat stroke)	6																		
182	Freezing	1																		
183	Electric shock:	1																		
184	1. Lightning stroke	1																		
185	Accidental drowning	30	2	1		1														
186	Starvation	173																		
187	Absorption of deleterious gases:	3																		
188	1. Inhalation of chloroform	1																		
189	2. Inhalation of coal gas	1																		
190	3. Inhalation of illuminating gas	12				1														

Classification No.	Cause of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
XIII.—External causes—Continued.																			
156	Suicide by asphyxia:																		
157	1. Illuminating gas	3				2													
158	Suicide by hanging	1																	
159	Suicide by drowning	1	1			3													
160	Suicide by firearms							3	1									1	
161	Suicide by cutting instruments					1													
162	Suicide by jumping from high places																		
163	Suicide by crushing																		
164	Other suicides																		
165	Fractures																		
166	Dislocations																		
	Accidental traumas:																		
	1. Crushed, fall of bank, etc.																		
	2. Elevator accidents																		
	3. Falls	4	2			3	1												
	4. Fracture of skull																		
	5. Gunshot wounds		1			1													
	6. Kicked by horse																		
	7. Steam railroads	1	1			2													
	8. Street railroads	1																	
	9. Struck by baseball																		
	10. Struck by blasted rock																		
	11. Struck by falling bodies		1																
	12. Tetanus, traumatic	1																	
	13. Thrown from carriage					1													
	Burns and scalds	1	1			1													
167	Burns from corrosive substances																		
168	Sunstroke (heat stroke)	2	2	1	1														
169	Freezing																		
170	Electric shock:																		
171	1. Lightning stroke	1																	
172	Accidental drowning																		
173	Starvation					1	2												
174	Absorption of deleterious gases:																		
	1. Inhalation of chloroform					1													
	2. Inhalation of coal gas																		
	3. Inhalation of illuminating gas																		

TABLE 1b. — Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death.—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	Total deaths, 1903.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.										
			W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.							
175	XIII.—External causes—Continued.	Other acute poisoning:	1. Carbolic acid poisoning	2	1																							
			2. Opium poisoning	4																								
			3. Potomac poisoning	1																								
			4. Wood alcohol poisoning	1																								
			Other external violence:	3																								
			1. Asphyxiation	6	1																							
			2. Dystocia (child)	2																								
			3. Hanging (legal execution)	6																								
			4. Homicide, fracture of skull	10																								
			5. Homicide, gunshot wound	1																								
176	XIII.—External causes—Continued.	Other external violence:	6. Homicide, incised wound	1																								
			7. Homicide, rupture of uterus (abortion)	1																								
			8. Homicide, stab wound	1																								
			9. Instrumental delivery (child)	4																								
			10. Overlaid by mother	1																								
			11. Prolapsed funis	1																								
			Total external causes	292	12	4	5	1	9		2		7	4	4	1	18	4	6	3	12	8	4	3	13		4	4
			177 178 179	XIV.—Ill-defined diseases.	Dropsy	Sudden death	6																					
						Unspecified or ill-defined causes of death:	1																					
						1. Congestive fever	7																					
2. General debility	1																											
3. High temperature	9																											
4. Inanition (three months and over)	1																											
5. Laparotomy	26																											
6. Marasmus	51																											
7. Surgical shock, etc																												
Total ill-defined diseases																												

[illegible]

TABLE 1b.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, arranged with reference to months, and classified with reference to race, sex, and causes of death—Continued.

Classification No.	Cause of death.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				
		W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Total deaths, 1903.																										
RECAPITULATION.																										
I. General diseases		1,680	44	42	35	44	45	51	35	34	65	49	33	49	32	39	40	30	33	22	34	29	32	37	33	
II. Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense		646	20	19	6	15	17	14	8	12	18	18	12	15	14	9	7	9	23	15	9	12	19	13	12	8
III. Diseases of the circulatory system		594	21	17	6	16	22	16	13	10	16	15	14	8	20	16	8	13	17	11	8	6	15	14	10	9
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system		810	26	20	45	24	36	32	34	35	28	29	27	22	17	12	13	17	15	11	19	18	6	13	14	20
V. Diseases of the digestive system		700	16	12	8	6	8	9	7	5	8	14	2	5	14	12	6	5	18	10	10	8	21	20	10	8
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system		483	14	7	9	17	9	11	9	13	9	5	7	18	11	5	3	15	9	9	9	6	20	5	8	3
VII. The puerperal state		57	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue		32	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX. Diseases of organs of locomotion		10	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X. Malformations		26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XI. Early infancy		398	11	9	5	3	10	11	7	19	6	10	4	7	4	9	6	12	7	4	7	12	13	12	12	12
XII. Old age		215	6	13	7	4	4	3	4	9	5	8	3	8	5	6	2	4	1	7	1	4	2	2	1	2
XIII. External causes		292	12	4	5	1	9	2	2	1	7	4	4	1	18	4	6	3	12	3	4	3	13	1	4	4
XIV. Ill-defined diseases		51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deaths from all causes		5,944	170	154	125	126	174	147	128	126	181	158	112	117	152	116	98	93	147	110	87	106	149	104	119	110
Total from all causes, by color			324		251		321		252		339		229		268		191		257		198		253		229	
Percentage by color to total mortality, and by months			5.45		4.22		5.40		4.24		5.70		3.85		4.51		3.21		4.32		3.24		4.26		3.85	
Grand aggregate, and by months			575		573		578		573		568		568		459		459		450		450		482			
Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, and by months			2.81		2.79		2.79		2.79		2.77		2.77		2.24		2.24		2.19		2.19		2.35			

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JANUARY, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.						Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths by color.	Total deaths.	
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Legal hangings.	Scarlet fever.																
1	W.	11													2	1					8	11	18	
2	C.	7	1												1	2					5	7	14	
3	W.	9													1	1	1				3	10		
4	C.	11													1	1	1	1			7	11	24	
5	W.	13													1	1					7	11		
6	C.	10	1												1	1					6	9	20	
7	W.	9													2	2					3	9	15	
8	C.	6													1	1		1			7	6		
9	W.	13													1	1					13	4	17	
10	C.	4													1	1		1			1	4		
11	W.	13													1	1			1		9	13	21	
12	C.	8	1												3	2		1		1	2	8		
13	W.	7													8	8		1			3	7	17	
14	C.	9													3	1	9				6	10		
15	W.	5														1		1			1	5	14	
16	C.	9														1			1		4	9		
17	W.	10													2	1		1			8	10	15	
18	C.	5	1												1	1					5	5		
19	W.	15													3	1					12	16	25	
20	C.	8	1												2	2		1			4	9		
21	W.	7													2	2					5	9	16	
22	C.	15													1	1		1			11	16		
23	W.	8													2	2					6	10	26	
24	C.	8	3												1	2					7	11		
25	W.	14													2	2		1			11	14	19	
26	C.	10													1	1					5	8		
27	W.	12													2	2		1		1	6	10	24	
28	C.	10													1	1					7	11		
29	W.	10													1	6		1			5	5	23	
30	C.	12	1												1	1			1		5	9	16	
31	W.	8													1	2		1			6	10	19	
	C.	1														1					4	9		
	W.	6													1	2					4	6	9	
	C.	8													2	2					6	8		
	W.	12													2	2		1			6	12	22	
	C.	10													1	1					4	10		
	W.	8													2	1					6	8	12	
	C.	4													2	1		1			3	4		
	W.	8													3	1					7	8	16	
	C.	8													2	2					5	8		
	W.	12	1												2	1		1			2	13	20	
	C.	6													1	1					7	7		
	W.	7	1												2	2					5	8	14	
	C.	1													1	1				1	2	6		
	W.	6													1	1					6	8	18	
	C.	10													1	1		1			6	10		
	W.	11	1												2	2					8	12	23	
	C.	11													2	2		1	1		4	11		
	W.	9													1	4					5	9	15	
	C.	6														1					2	6		
	W.	13													1	1					12	13	19	
	C.	6													3	3		1			4	6		
	W.	12													3	2					6	12	24	
	C.	10	1												1	1					3	12		
	W.	7													1	1					4	7	18	
	C.	11													1	1					4	11		
	W. C.	310	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7	6	3	0	2	29	32	2	6	5	2	208	824	575
	C.	245	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	45	0	17	5	2	123	251	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions.

JANUARY, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.33	82	46	20	26	33	27	24	S.	SW.	51	0	1
30.14	94	40	27	13	34	32	31	W.	NE.	117	1.12	2
29.70	99	43	33	11	38	37	36	SW.	N.	98	.74	3
29.76	89	39	35	4	37	35	34	NW.	NW.	102	.06	4
29.85	88	44	35	9	40	37	35	S.	S.	111	0	5
29.72	88	39	27	12	33	32	30	NW.	W.	225	.19	6
29.48	77	39	27	12	33	31	27	S.	SW.	202	.08	7
29.54	66	34	22	12	28	27	22	W.	W.	372	.01	8
29.87	44	33	16	17	24	18	6	W.	NW.	286	.....	9
30.18	59	34	18	16	26	20	11	W.	N.	173	.....	10
29.74	91	37	22	15	30	31	30	SE.	S.	104	.55	11
30.14	48	37	14	23	26	14	4	W.	NW.	364	.....	12
30.39	54	24	11	13	18	14	4	NW.	W.	229	.....	13
30.33	64	36	19	17	28	22	16	SW.	S.	120	.....	14
30.04	61	44	26	18	35	31	24	W.	W.	134	.....	15
30.04	64	53	30	23	42	34	28	W.	S.	97	.....	16
29.76	76	54	31	23	42	36	32	S.	NW.	156	.....	17
30.16	54	41	19	22	30	24	16	NW.	NW.	294	.....	18
30.57	64	26	15	11	20	16	9	NW.	E	138	.....	19
30.33	84	42	16	26	29	27	24	NE.	NE.	190	.13	20
29.80	88	49	34	15	42	37	34	NW.	NW.	260	.65	21
30.05	70	46	29	17	38	34	30	NW.	NW.	108	.....	22
30.20	74	44	27	17	36	31	26	SW.	NW.	139	.....	23
30.29	77	32	23	9	28	22	18	NE.	N.	241	.11	24
30.22	87	30	22	8	26	24	22	NW.	N.	119	.01	25
30.45	90	31	24	7	28	27	26	NW.	S.	105	.....	26
30.32	93	40	31	9	36	35	34	S.	E.	141	T.	27
30.05	94	58	36	22	47	40	40	NW.	S.	74	.65	28
29.78	92	55	41	14	48	49	48	SE.	S.	133	T.	29
29.76	58	56	34	22	45	38	30	NW.	W.	433	.02	30
30.19	46	48	32	16	40	32	20	NW.	S.	239	.....	31
30.03	74.5	41.1	25.7	15.5	33.5	29.5	24.9	NW.	{S. M.}	179.2	{Total 4.26}	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

FEBRUARY, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.					Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Stroke.	Legal hanging.			Under 2 years.	2 years and over.												
1	W.	14								1					1						12	14	16
2	W.	13												1	1	2					12	13	13
3	W.	13								1				1	1	4			1		12	19	25
4	W.	10									1			1	1	1		1			10	10	20
5	W.	10	1												1	1				1	10	10	17
6	W.	7			1										1	1		1			6	8	16
7	W.	10			1										1	2					10	10	16
8	W.	13	2												1	1					11	15	31
9	W.	10												1	5	2		2			10	16	19
10	W.	9										1		2	2	3		1		1	12	12	17
11	W.	5												1	1	1		1			4	10	24
12	W.	14												1	2	2		1			7	14	19
13	W.	13												1	1	1		1		1	5	13	22
14	W.	8			1					1				1	1	2					4	8	20
15	W.	11	1													4					7	12	20
16	W.	12									1				2	2		2	1		10	13	20
17	W.	8													1	1		1			3	7	15
18	W.	7													1	1					3	5	9
19	W.	9												1	1	1					5	2	7
20	W.	4												1	1	1					2	4	9
21	W.	18									1			2	2	4					12	18	28
22	W.	10												3	4	4					3	10	25
23	W.	14												1	1	2		1			11	14	22
24	W.	11												1	1	3					7	11	22
25	W.	12												1	1	4					9	13	25
26	W.	10												1	1	4					6	12	23
27	W.	12	1							1					1	2		2			7	11	23
28	W.	12	2									1			3	3			1		7	12	23
29	W.	9													4	4					5	9	23
30	W.	15												3	2	2				1	9	15	25
31	W.	10								1				3	1	3					6	10	19
1	C.	7													1	1		2			5	7	13
2	C.	12	1							1					1	2					7	13	24
3	C.	11												2	3	1				1	9	11	20
4	C.	13													3	1					3	7	20
5	C.	7													3			1			3	7	20
6	C.	250	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	30	55	0	5	6	5	203	321	573
7	C.	250	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	37	55	0	9	5	0	136	252	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			S. a. m.	S. p. m.			
30.06	90	43	35	8	39	38	36	NW.	NE.	71	0.35	1
29.96	88	55	36	19	46	44	42	E.	SW.	77	0	2
29.96	76	56	39	17	48	42	38	N.	SE.	110	0	3
29.39	78	67	40	27	54	48	45	S.	NW.	335	0.68	4
29.90	42	40	32	8	36	27	14	W.	W.	538	0	5
30.32	42	42	29	13	36	28	16	W.	W.	212	0	6
30.32	60	42	31	11	36	32	24	NW.	E.	139	0	7
29.84	86	46	34	12	40	37	34	NE.	W.	231	0.35	8
30.20	62	40	32	8	36	31	25	NW.	NW.	336	0	9
30.32	68	46	24	22	35	30	25	W.	S.	113	0	10
29.74	92	49	36	13	42	40	40	S.	S.	139	0.46	11
29.99	70	61	43	18	52	44	38	SW.	S.	209	T.	12
30.10	72	68	36	32	52	44	38	S.	NE.	106	0	13
30.32	66	48	37	11	42	36	30	N.	E.	153	0.09	14
29.96	92	39	35	4	37	36	35	SE.	E.	141	0.51	15
29.45	98	40	26	14	33	34	34	N.	N.	200	1.00	16
29.78	53	27	9	18	18	14	3	W.	W.	411	0.72	17
30.16	42	28	3	25	16	10	5	W.	NW.	309	0	18
30.64	64	16	4	12	10	8	0	NW.	NW.	205	0	19
30.52	70	35	9	26	22	20	16	S.	E.	82	T.	20
30.28	76	41	17	24	29	25	20	E.	W.	118	0	21
30.51	54	32	25	7	28	24	15	NW.	W.	235	0	22
30.45	62	52	24	28	38	30	24	S.	-----	124	0	23
30.26	80	52	27	25	40	33	30	S.	NW.	143	T.	24
30.50	72	41	29	12	35	30	25	NW.	NW.	205	0	25
30.52	62	56	24	32	40	33	25	SW.	S.	82	0	26
30.20	85	56	31	25	44	42	40	S.	SE.	107	0.26	27
29.65	74	73	54	19	64	57	54	S.	NW.	354	0.90	28
30.12	71	46	29	18	37	32	27	S.	NW.	5,485	5.32	

TABLE 2.—*Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological*
MARCH, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.				Sunstroke.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Under 2 years.				2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.	W.	10																1	3	1			7	10	18
	C.	8												1				3					3	8	
2.	W.	13						1															7	13	19
	C.	6																					5	6	
3.	W.	11																					10	11	21
	C.	10												1									5	10	
4.	W.	14																					6	14	24
	C.	10																					6	10	
5.	W.	10																					6	10	
	C.	12																					6	12	22
6.	W.	12																					7	12	18
	C.	6																					2	6	
7.	W.	13	1																				9	14	19
	C.	5																					2	5	
8.	W.	19																					14	19	23
	C.	4												1									1	4	
9.	W.	15			1																		9	16	29
	C.	13																					10	13	
10.	W.	11	1											1									9	12	16
	C.	4																					2	4	
11.	W.	9																					9	9	20
	C.	11																					7	11	
12.	W.	6																					6	6	10
	C.	4																					2	4	
13.	W.	18																					14	18	29
	C.	11																					8	11	
14.	W.	13																					6	13	20
	C.	6			1																		4	7	
15.	W.	13												1									10	13	17
	C.	4																					2	4	
16.	W.	7			1																		6	7	15
	C.	6	1																				5	6	
17.	W.	10																					6	10	17
	C.	7																					4	7	
18.	W.	10			1																		7	11	13
	C.	2																					1	2	
19.	W.	11																					7	11	15
	C.	4																					1	4	
20.	W.	11																					8	11	19
	C.	8																					5	8	
21.	W.	7			2																		6	7	17
	C.	8																					4	8	
22.	W.	14		1																			7	15	21
	C.	6																					4	6	
23.	W.	6																							

year 1903, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

MARCH, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.18	71	55	31	24	43	37	32	NW.	NW.	385	0	1
30.48	59	47	25	22	36	32	24	SW.	S.	143	0	2
30.54	62	53	30	23	42	32	30	S.	SE.	103	0	3
30.40	80	58	30	28	44	39	36	SE.	SE.	63	0	4
30.13	72	64	38	26	51	47	43	S.	S.	107	0.02	5
30.88	73	57	47	10	52	45	40	NE.	S.	179	0	6
30.38	91	47	41	6	44	43	42	NE.	NE.	133	0.34	7
30.18	96	60	44	16	52	52	52	S.	S.	130	0.15	8
30.33	93	57	47	10	52	50	50	N.	NE.	167	0.01	9
30.42	92	49	44	5	46	46	44	E.	SE.	138	T.	10
30.28	93	57	47	10	52	52	51	S.	N.	107	0.17	11
30.32	80	58	39	19	48	44	41	N.	SE.	96	0	12
30.24	86	65	34	31	50	43	42	E.	SE.	67	0	13
30.22	82	69	38	31	54	48	45	-----	SE.	75	0	14
30.24	89	70	41	29	56	48	47	S.	E.	142	0	15
30.38	90	48	42	6	45	42	40	E.	E.	186	T.	16
30.24	86	63	43	20	58	49	47	E.	E.	67	0.01	17
30.36	82	70	43	27	56	51	48	E.	E.	137	0	18
30.38	94	63	44	19	54	50	48	E.	S.	148	0	19
30.14	92	74	58	21	64	58	58	S.	SE.	179	T.	20
30.00	98	69	51	18	60	57	56	SE.	NW.	197	1.30	21
30.12	96	51	45	6	48	46	46	N.	N.	201	1.12	22
29.86	96	65	46	19	56	54	53	NW.	W.	124	1.41	23
29.96	92	64	51	13	58	54	53	W.	NW.	173	0.01	24
30.10	72	50	42	8	46	40	34	NW.	NW.	364	0	25
30.24	68	60	35	25	48	43	36	S.	SW.	132	0	26
30.10	70	70	39	31	54	48	44	S.	S.	88	0	27
30.08	62	71	43	28	57	47	40	S.	NW.	211	0	28
30.48	67	45	35	10	40	36	30	N.	E.	275	0	29
29.88	96	47	36	11	42	41	40	NE.	N.	342	1.15	30
29.74	87	60	41	19	50	48	44	NW.	W.	285	0.04	31
30.22	83	59	41	18	50	46	43	S.	SE.	5,144	5.73	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

APRIL, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.				Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.		Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.....	W.	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7	11	20
2.....	C.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	19
3.....	W.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
4.....	C.	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	26
5.....	W.	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5
6.....	C.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
7.....	W.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
8.....	C.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15
9.....	W.	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
10.....	C.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11	19
11.....	W.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
12.....	C.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
13.....	W.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
14.....	C.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
15.....	W.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
16.....	C.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
17.....	W.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
18.....	C.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
19.....	W.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
20.....	C.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
21.....	W.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
22.....	C.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
23.....	W.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
24.....	C.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
25.....	W.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
26.....	C.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24
27.....	W.	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24
28.....	C.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
29.....	W.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
30.....	C.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
31.....	W.	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	C.	185	11	0	10	0	1	1	2	6	4	0	0	28	18	2	3	5	2	175	268	459
			5	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	44	24	0	2	2	0	106	191		

year 1903, arranged with reference to race, cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

APRIL, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
29.98	76	71	40	31	56	49	45	N.	SW.	116	0	1
29.92	66	70	50	20	60	54	48	NE.	S.	174	T.	2
29.56	66	78	62	16	70	61	56	S.	S.	389	0	3
29.84	76	71	30	41	50	36	32	NW.	NW.	519	0.91	4
30.42	80	47	26	21	36	32	30	NW.	NW.	214	0	5
30.33	77	58	33	25	46	42	38	S.	SE.	210	0	6
30.01	88	63	53	10	58	56	54	S.	S.	268	0.24	7
29.86	92	69	47	22	58	53	52	S.	NW.	245	0.79	8
29.97	75	73	42	31	58	54	50	W.	NW.	196	0	9
30.12	62	64	47	17	56	49	43	NW.	N.	178	0	10
30.12	76	56	42	14	49	48	44	NE.	NE.	91	0.01	11
29.86	94	63	48	15	56	50	49	NE.	E.	172	0.08	12
29.72	92	51	47	4	49	48	46	NE.	NE.	274	0.22	13
29.46	97	52	44	8	48	47	46	NE.	NE.	352	1.11	14
29.42	94	50	44	6	47	46	45	NW.	SW.	252	0.85	15
29.64	90	50	43	7	46	45	44	N.	NW.	237	0.05	16
29.80	75	61	47	14	54	48	44	NW.	NW.	344	T.	17
29.85	62	67	42	25	54	48	42	NW.	NW.	260	0	18
29.82	70	69	39	30	54	50	46	NW.	SE.	99	0	19
29.72	73	64	48	16	56	50	46	NE.	SE.	111	T.	20
29.74	68	61	48	13	54	47	42	N.	NW.	226	T.	21
29.86	68	56	38	18	47	42	36	N.	N.	160	0	22
29.96	64	55	42	13	48	42	36	N.	NW.	242	0	23
30.06	56	62	43	19	52	46	30	NW.	SW.	184	0	24
30.00	80	60	50	10	55	50	48	S.	E.	92	0.02	25
29.98	85	58	47	11	52	51	49	NE.	NE.	150	0.01	26
30.18	67	67	42	25	54	50	45	N.	N.	213	0	27
30.27	53	77	43	34	60	52	44	NW.	S.	76	0	28
30.16	54	86	46	40	66	57	50	SW.	W.	103	0	29
29.90	48	89	50	39	70	58	48	NW.	S.	197	0	30
29.92	74	64	44	20	54	49	44	NW.	NW.	6,344	4.29	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

MAY, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths by color.	Total deaths
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.	Under 2 years.			2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.	W.	8												1			1	1					5	8	13
	C.	5															1						3	5	
2.	W.	5							1														2	5	15
	C.	10															3	1					10	10	
3.	W.	13	1															1					14	14	20
	C.	5	1														1						6	6	
4.	W.	6	1														1						7	7	12
	C.	5															3	1					5	5	
5.	W.	7																					7	7	14
	C.	7																					6	6	
6.	W.	11															1			2			11	11	15
	C.	4																					4	4	
7.	W.	12															1	3					12	12	19
	C.	7															1	2			1		7	7	13
8.	W.	7																1					4	4	
	C.	6															1	2					6	6	
9.	W.	6				1											1						5	5	11
	C.	4																					4	4	
10.	W.	5	1														2			1			3	3	13
	C.	7															1	1					7	7	
11.	W.	10												1			1						10	10	19
	C.	9																1	1				9	9	
12.	W.	3	2										1										2	2	9
	C.	4																					1	1	
13.	W.	5	2														2						5	5	12
	C.	5																					1	1	
14.	W.	7	1														2	2					6	6	14
	C.	6																					4	4	
15.	W.	6	1														2						4	4	12
	C.	5															1	2					6	6	
16.	W.	5															1	2					3	3	11
	C.	6															2	3					1	1	
17.	W.	7	1			1											1						6	6	19
	C.	10															1	1	1				10	10	
18.	W.	8															1						8	8	15
	C.	7															1	1			1		5	5	
19.	W.	12															2			1			7	7	15
	C.	8															1						1	1	
20.	W.	8				1											2						7	7	14
	C.	5															2						2	2	
21.	W.	12															1						10	10	20
	C.	7	1							1													5	5	
22.	W.	8															2						8	8	14
	C.	6															1			1			5	5	
23.	W.	7	1														1						6	6	15
	C.	7																2					4	4	
24.	W.	9															1						9	9	14
	C.	5																					3	3	
25.	W.	6	1														1	1					6	6	15
	C.	8																					7	7	
26.	W.	11															1						8	8	19
	C.	7	1														1	1					11	11	
27.	W.	11																					5	5	16
	C.	4				1											1						3	3	
28.	W.	8	2														3						2	2	16
	C.	8	1																				5	5	
29.	W.	9															1						7	7	17
	C.	8															2						3	3	
30.	W.	10															1						8	8	13
	C.	3																					2	2	
31.	W.	4																					4	4	6
	C.	2																					2	2	
W. C.		242 186	13 5	0 1	2 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	3 1	8 3	1 0	0 0	3 2	0 1	0 1	25 31	13 25	1 2	6 6	3 2	2 0	176 112	257 193	450	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

MAY, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.30	53	67	44	23	56	41	32	NW.	W.	361	0	1
30.41	62	60	38	22	49	42	34	NE.	SE.	188	0	2
30.16	90	70	42	28	56	53	51	SE.	NW.	187	0.43	3
30.18	84	63	48	15	56	52	50	NW.	NW.	200	.11	4
30.18	75	69	44	25	56	52	48	NW.	E.	97	0	5
30.15	69	76	46	30	61	52	47	S.	SE.	96	0	6
30.04	54	77	56	21	66	54	44	S.	N.	173	T.	7
30.16	62	69	48	21	58	50	44	NE.	NE.	166	0	8
30.18	58	75	43	32	59	54	47	NE.	SE.	158	0	9
30.24	55	76	44	32	60	54	48	NE.	E.	168	0	10
30.30	71	71	45	21	58	53	48	E.	E.	135	0	11
30.33	75	71	49	22	60	56	52	NE.	E.	136	0	12
30.26	76	76	49	27	62	60	57	NE.	SE.	134	0	13
30.04	80	79	53	26	66	61	60	S.	SE.	107	0	14
29.95	74	81	58	23	70	62	59	S.	S.	106	0	15
30.14	70	81	56	25	68	61	58	S.	S.	118	0	16
30.22	71	78	54	24	66	61	57	SE.	S.	97	0	17
30.08	71	83	59	24	71	63	60	S.	SW.	77	0	18
29.99	64	86	62	24	74	66	62	NW.	S.	88	0	19
30.00	60	91	62	29	76	66	61	W.	SW.	112	.06	20
30.01	64	88	63	25	76	67	63	NW.	SE.	107	0	21
29.94	64	88	65	23	76	68	64	W.	W.	190	0	22
30.04	58	79	66	13	72	60	54	NE.	SE.	147	.16	23
30.03	93	68	57	11	62	60	60	W.	E.	164	.67	24
30.24	82	65	55	10	60	56	54	NE.	E.	156	.01	25
30.30	79	66	58	8	62	58	56	SE.	SE.	148	T.	26
30.18	92	75	62	13	68	66	65	SE.	SE.	145	.61	27
30.10	88	82	63	19	72	66	64	S.	SW.	185	.19	28
30.11	91	80	59	21	70	67	66	SW.	NW.	84	.27	29
30.04	92	80	62	18	71	65	65	W.	NE.	151	.13	30
30.16	88	62	57	5	60	57	56	NE.	NE.	194	.11	31
30.14	73	75	54	21	64	58	54	NE.	SE.	4,526	2.75	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

JUNE, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Stroke.	Under 2 years.			2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.	W.	8															1	1					6	8	16
2.	W.	8								1							1	1			1		3	8	10
3.	W.	10	2										1				1						8	10	20
4.	W.	7																					7	7	13
5.	W.	6															1						6	6	12
6.	W.	4															1						2	5	7
7.	W.	7															1						3	8	14
8.	W.	6															1						6	6	14
9.	W.	9							1								1						3	9	14
10.	W.	5															3						1	5	7
11.	W.	7															2						5	7	15
12.	W.	8								1							1						3	8	15
13.	W.	10							1								3						4	10	18
14.	W.	9								1							2						6	9	15
15.	W.	8								1							2						2	8	12
16.	W.	4															1						3	4	9
17.	W.	3	1							2							1						0	3	18
18.	W.	9															1						4	9	20
19.	W.	11															1						9	11	20
20.	W.	9								1							3						5	9	16
21.	W.	10															2						2	10	15
22.	W.	5								1							1						3	5	11
23.	W.	8															1						4	8	17
24.	W.	6															2						2	6	12
25.	W.	7															1						3	7	13
26.	W.	5															1						4	5	10
27.	W.	7															1						3	7	13
28.	W.	16															2						4	16	24
29.	W.	8								3							1						6	8	16
30.	W.	11								2	1						4						8	11	20
31.	W.	10								1							2						4	10	21
32.	W.	11															1						7	11	21
33.	W.	10								3							2						5	10	13
34.	W.	3								1							2						0	3	6
35.	W.	6								1							1						4	6	15
36.	W.	8								1							1						5	8	13
37.	W.	240	8	1	4	0	0	2	13	8	7	0	1	0	0	2	33	9	0	0	1	1	170	253	482
38.	W.	221	5	1	2	0	0	0	28	7	0	0	1	3	0	1	40	18	0	6	2	0	115	229	482

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

JUNE, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.26	74	67	55	12	61	56	52	NE.	E.	172	0.01	1
30.26	74	74	53	21	64	56	53	E.	S.	99	0	2
30.21	70	79	48	31	64	58	54	SE.	SW.	82	0	3
30.19	68	83	52	31	68	60	56	SW.	S.	78	0	4
30.28	88	68	58	10	63	61	60	NE.	NE.	158	T.	5
30.20	93	73	62	11	68	64	64	E.	S.	113	.12	6
29.95	94	76	63	13	70	68	68	S.	S.	158	.82	7
29.88	87	79	61	18	70	67	65	S.	S.	74	.10	8
29.94	82	84	62	22	73	70	68	S.	S.	86	0	9
29.98	86	84	68	16	76	69	68	W.	S.	81	.07	10
29.90	96	73	59	14	66	64	63	NE.	N.	184	.10	11
29.74	77	70	54	16	62	56	52	NW.	NW.	308	.18	12
29.80	74	64	52	12	58	53	50	NW.	W.	166	.13	13
29.72	68	69	56	13	62	54	49	SW.	W.	164	.03	14
29.80	60	71	54	17	62	56	49	NW.	NW.	291	0	15
29.82	72	80	58	22	69	59	56	NW.	SE.	186	0	16
29.88	88	75	59	16	67	62	60	SE.	E.	113	.08	17
29.94	78	74	54	20	64	58	56	NW.	N.	123	0	18
29.86	74	81	55	26	68	64	60	N.	SE.	87	0	19
29.68	77	76	64	12	70	66	64	E.	SE.	112	T.	20
29.76	72	76	59	17	68	63	68	NW.	NW.	214	.89	21
29.86	72	78	55	23	66	62	59	N.	E.	178	0	22
29.78	89	68	58	10	63	60	60	E.	NE.	149	.19	23
29.94	81	72	60	12	66	61	58	NE.	SE.	170	0	24
29.99	88	73	60	13	66	62	61	E.	SE.	122	.01	25
30.00	86	75	64	11	70	65	64	S.	SE.	94	T.	26
29.92	90	76	63	13	70	66	66	SE.	SW.	56	.10	27
29.81	93	77	66	11	72	69	68	E.	SE.	116	.15	28
29.84	92	81	66	15	74	68	68	W.	NE.	107	.62	29
29.98	88	87	63	24	75	70	68	NE.	S.	92	0	30
29.94	81	75	59	16	67	62	60	{ NW. E. }	S.	4,133	3.60	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

JULY, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
29.90	76	92	66	26	79	73	71	SW.	SW.	92	0	1
29.89	66	96	73	23	84	75	71	S.	W.	114	0	2
29.98	73	95	74	21	84	74	71	W.	NE.	115	T.	3
30.03	86	90	71	19	80	72	71	NE.	SW.	74	.23	4
30.12	80	83	70	13	76	70	68	E.	SE.	138	0	5
30.10	83	87	69	18	78	72	70	SW.	NW.	109	.33	6
30.14	72	84	64	20	74	68	65	N.	N.	123	0	7
30.08	69	88	63	25	76	70	67	NW.	S.	88	0	8
29.98	74	92	68	24	80	74	72	NW.	0	85	0	9
29.94	74	96	69	27	82	73	70	SW.	NW.	98	0	10
29.84	74	95	70	25	82	72	69	W.	NW.	132	.21	11
29.80	92	89	70	19	80	73	72	SW.	SW.	95	2.93	12
29.84	90	72	64	8	68	65	64	N.	W.	91	.27	13
29.90	72	80	62	18	71	62	58	W.	N.	165	0	14
29.98	62	73	58	15	66	58	53	NW.	NW.	167	T.	15
30.05	66	77	57	20	67	60	56	NW.	SW.	147	0	16
30.04	64	82	56	26	69	64	59	SW.	SE.	102	0	17
29.75	83	86	69	17	78	72	70	SE.	NW.	240	.52	18
29.78	69	84	70	14	77	68	65	W.	0	137	0	19
29.85	83	85	63	22	74	66	65	N.	NW.	105	.36	20
29.98	65	83	63	20	73	66	62	W.	SE.	126	T.	21
29.91	84	88	68	20	78	72	70	S.	SW.	110	.13	22
29.99	74	82	65	17	74	66	63	NW.	N.	139	0	23
30.05	64	86	66	20	76	68	64	N.	N.	145	0	24
30.13	70	89	62	27	76	60	66	NW.	S.	78	0	25
29.99	66	94	68	26	81	71	67	S.	N.	144	0	26
30.04	68	80	63	17	72	64	60	N.	0	131	0	27
30.06	60	81	58	23	70	62	55	NE.	SE.	127	0	28
29.92	77	91	71	20	81	72	69	S.	SW.	184	T.	29
29.89	80	94	71	23	82	72	70	S.	S.	154	.19	30
30.08	74	76	65	11	70	66	66	NW.	NE.	103	T.	31
29.97	74	86	66	20	76	69	66	NW.	SW.	3,858	5.17	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

AUGUST, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths less those by external causes.	Death by external causes.					Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.	
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstrokes.	Under 2 years.			2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.														
1.	W.	6			1					2			2				1						3	7	15	
2.	C.	8															3						3	8	8	
3.	W.	5								1	1		1				2						2	4	10	
4.	C.	4								3							1						4	5	13	
5.	W.	7		1						3	1			1									4	8	18	
6.	C.	8			1					1			1										5	9	9	
7.	W.	7								1				1			2						6	8	14	
8.	C.	6								3			1	1		1	3						2	6	10	
9.	W.	7								1			1				1						1	3	7	
10.	C.	3			1					1	1			1			1						3	6	9	
11.	W.	3								1							2						1	3	8	
12.	C.	3								1	1			1			1						3	3	11	
13.	W.	3								1	1						2						5	8	11	
14.	C.	16	1							3				1		1	1	1				0	0	3	17	29
15.	W.	12								2	2		2	2			2					4	4	12	5	15
16.	C.	5								1							1						4	4	15	
17.	W.	10								4				1		1	1						3	8	10	
18.	C.	8	1														1						6	6	12	
19.	W.	3								1				1									3	3	11	
20.	C.	6								1							4						4	4	11	
21.	W.	5								1							1						4	4	11	
22.	C.	2								1													1	1	11	
23.	W.	9	1							1	1						2						3	8	16	
24.	C.	7								2							1						4	3	16	
25.	W.	8								1							2						4	4	11	
26.	C.	5								3				1			1						5	5	11	
27.	W.	6			1																		2	6	10	
28.	C.	4								2				1			1						2	2	10	
29.	W.	4								1													4	4	11	
30.	C.	5								1							1						3	3	11	
31.	W.	3																					1	1	11	
1.	C.	3																					2	2	5	
	W. C.	207 194	11 3	1 1	7 0	0 0	0 0		19 40	4 4	0 0	3 1	12 14	0 0	4 1	23 31	5 9	0 0	1 2	0 0	1 0	135 92	226 198	424		

year 1908, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

AUGUST, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.31	84	66	61	5	64	60	59	N.	0	87	.19	1
30.38	76	78	63	15	70	64	61	N.	SE.	93	0	2
30.28	76	79	67	12	73	66	62	SE.	SE.	118	T.	3
30.00	86	74	65	9	70	67	66	SE.	SE.	140	.40	4
29.87	85	85	68	17	76	71	69	SW.	NE.	96	0	5
29.88	96	76	65	11	70	68	68	SE.	NE.	133	.01	6
29.96	74	79	60	19	70	62	60	NW.	E.	176	.50	7
30.00	76	77	54	23	66	63	60	E.	SE.	118	0	8
29.85	86	86	67	19	76	70	69	NE.	SE.	81	T.	9
29.97	83	87	65	22	76	72	70	NE.	SE.	96	0	10
29.89	88	79	69	10	74	72	70	E.	S.	89	.73	11
30.00	77	77	61	16	69	64	60	NW.	N.	131	0	12
30.12	82	73	61	12	67	63	61	NE.	NE.	98	.13	13
30.11	91	67	64	3	66	64	64	N.	NE.	139	.18	14
30.12	81	79	63	16	71	66	64	E.	SE.	87	T.	15
30.02	84	73	61	12	67	62	60	E.	N.	145	.30	16
30.06	78	80	62	18	71	65	62	NE.	NE.	73	0	17
30.06	82	79	59	20	69	67	64	SW.	SE.	110	0	18
29.91	90	80	68	12	74	70	70	S.	SE.	99	.27	19
29.81	86	78	66	12	72	67	66	NW.	N.	125	T.	20
30.05	70	80	60	20	70	62	58	NW.	S.	114	0	21
29.95	75	88	60	28	74	67	64	S.	0	100	0	22
29.91	73	89	66	23	78	70	66	SW.	SW.	103	0	23
29.92	68	93	66	27	80	72	68	SW.	S.	93	0	24
29.90	74	96	72	24	84	75	72	SW.	W.	112	0	25
29.93	80	87	73	14	80	74	72	NW.	NW.	94	.09	26
29.98	93	78	70	8	74	71	71	NE.	SE.	151	.01	27
29.87	92	90	70	20	80	72	71	SW.	NE.	132	.58	28
29.94	91	75	62	13	68	66	65	NE.	NE.	174	.84	29
29.95	94	66	60	6	63	62	61	E.	NE.	162	.29	30
29.96	93	68	63	5	66	64	62	NE.	NE.	139	T.	31
30.00	83	79	64	15	72	67	65	NE.	NE.	3,608	4.52	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.				Deaths by external causes.		Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
		Accidents and negligence.	Homicide (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.					Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.												
1.....	W.	6		1						1						1	1						3	7	11
2.....	C.	11								2	1			1			1	1					3	11	17
3.....	W.	10	1							2		1					2						4	6	8
4.....	C.	10								1							2						0	9	17
5.....	W.	9			1					1				1			2						2	6	10
6.....	C.	10							1	1	1						2	1					3	12	20
7.....	W.	12	2							1							4	1		1			3	10	16
8.....	C.	8	1		1					1							1	1					1	6	9
9.....	W.	8	1							1				1						1			0	7	15
10.....	C.	7								1				1			1				1		5	7	15
11.....	W.	4	1							1				1				1					6	6	8
12.....	C.	3								1							2						1	1	3
13.....	W.	8		1	1					3							1	1					6	10	15
14.....	C.	5								2	1						1						4	6	14
15.....	W.	6	1		1					1		1					1						3	8	14
16.....	C.	4	2							1							1	1					6	11	15
17.....	W.	8								1				1									3	4	11
18.....	C.	4								1	1			1			1	1					5	7	15
19.....	W.	7								1							1						3	4	11
20.....	C.	3	2														1	2					2	5	10
21.....	W.	4	2														3						3	6	18
22.....	C.	7								1					2		1	1					8	10	12
23.....	W.	2															2						4	6	14
24.....	C.	6	1							1				1			1			1			2	4	9
25.....	W.	12								1	1			1			2	1					6	12	22
26.....	C.	10								1				1									7	10	22
27.....	W.	5									1						1						3	5	9
28.....	C.	3	1							1													4	4	14
29.....	W.	9	2											1			4	1					0	11	14
30.....	C.	3												1			1	1			1		4	6	12
	W.	9												1			1						5	10	18
	C.	8	1							1				2			3	1					7	8	18
	W.	11															3	1					1	11	14
	C.	3															1						1	3	14
	W.	213	15	1	3	0	0	1	13	4	0	0	0	8	0	2	32	7	0	1	0	2	142	232	396
	C.	153	9	0	2	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	25	16	0	3	0	0	77	164	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.02	90	74	63	11	68	64	64	NE.	E.	102	T.	1
30.12	89	81	62	19	72	66	66	N.	N.	59	0	2
30.16	83	83	60	23	72	68	66	NW.	SE.	53	0	3
30.14	82	85	62	23	74	68	66	S.	S.	107	0	4
29.98	79	86	65	21	76	67	64	S.	NE.	103	T.	5
30.10	70	72	55	17	64	55	52	N.	N.	150	0	6
30.20	66	75	48	27	62	56	52	N.	SE.	87	0	7
30.24	82	67	62	5	64	62	60	E.	NE.	115	.12	8
30.28	88	74	63	11	68	66	64	NE.	E.	104	.01	9
30.12	86	86	69	17	78	71	70	SE.	S.	120	0	10
30.18	88	87	67	20	77	71	70	S.	NW.	65	T.	11
30.25	84	88	68	20	78	70	68	NE.	S.	89	0	12
30.22	82	87	69	18	78	70	68	SW.	S.	91	0	13
30.17	83	85	65	20	75	69	67	S.	S.	110	0	14
30.15	84	86	68	18	77	71	70	S.	SE.	115	0	15
30.02	80	87	68	19	78	70	68	NW.	SE.	172	0	16
29.84	75	86	60	26	73	66	62	S.	NW.	324	.48	17
30.24	74	66	50	16	58	50	45	NW.	NW.	176	T.	18
30.38	74	68	49	19	58	51	46	N.	N.	142	0	19
30.32	76	70	48	22	59	52	50	N.	N.	127	0	20
30.24	80	73	45	28	59	54	50	W.	NW.	83	0	21
30.18	72	81	53	28	67	60	55	NW.	N.	110	0	22
29.98	82	80	54	26	67	58	56	N.	W.	56	0	23
29.88	70	66	51	15	58	54	50	NW.	NW.	208	0	24
30.13	76	68	45	23	56	50	46	NW.	S.	88	0	25
30.15	81	75	48	27	62	57	54	S.	SE.	128	0	26
30.00	83	84	61	23	72	63	62	S.	NW.	185	.13	27
30.26	56	64	45	19	54	47	39	NW.	NW.	206	T.	28
30.40	64	65	43	22	54	47	43	NW.	N.	102	0	29
30.40	85	72	42	30	57	52	50	N.	S.	108	0	30
30.16	79	77	57	20	67	61	58	NW.	NW.	3,685	.74	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

OCTOBER, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.		Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicide (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.			Under 2 years.	2 years and over.	Under 2 years.	2 years and over.											
1	W.	6													1						5	6	11
2	C.	5													1	1					3	5	14
3	W.	10							1	1				1	1	2					4	10	12
4	C.	8											1								7	8	11
5	W.	2	1	1						1					1	1					3	7	18
6	C.	6							1						1						8	12	17
7	W.	12											1		1						5	6	17
8	C.	5	1					1					2		1	1		1			7	12	17
9	W.	9	1						1				2		1	1					2	10	11
10	C.	6	1												1						3	3	8
11	W.	3																1			5	8	11
12	C.	4													1	1					2	4	8
13	W.	4							1	1					1						6	9	14
14	C.	9							1						2						2	5	15
15	W.	5													1						12	13	16
16	C.	13							1												2	2	19
17	W.	2							2	2			1								8	11	13
18	C.	8			1																5	8	18
19	W.	4	2						1						1						4	10	23
20	C.	6	1						2	1											5	10	18
21	W.	8											4								10	18	23
22	C.	18													2						14	23	41
23	W.	5													1	1					6	11	21
24	C.	10	1										1		2			1			8	10	9
25	W.	5							1						1						3	5	4
26	C.	4													2						6	8	16
27	W.	4							1						1						2	6	18
28	C.	2													1						3	5	14
29	W.	1	1																		4	5	12
30	C.	6											1								2	3	3
31	W.	4													1						9	13	18
	C.	7													2			1			3	5	13
	W.	12													1						10	14	20
	C.	2													2						2	6	8
	W.	14													1						10	15	20
	C.	5							1				1		2						2	5	7
	W.	12	1					1							4						7	13	17
	C.	4												1					1		2	4	10
	W.	4							1					1							1	4	6
	C.	6																			2	8	10
	W.	258	12	0	3	0	0	2	8	4	0	1	12	2	29	9	0	5	3	0	183	273	450
	C.	166	10	1	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	1	7	3	26	15	0	8	1	1	95	177	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.26	75	78	54	24	66	57	55	SW.	S.	121	0	1
30.16	82	80	58	22	69	63	61	S.	NW.	98	T.	2
30.28	86	66	60	6	63	62	60	NE.	E.	138	T.	3
30.24	86	74	58	16	66	60	58	NE.	S.	107	0	4
30.15	93	80	61	19	70	64	63	S.	SW.	116	.49	5
30.14	90	75	64	11	70	66	64	NW.	E.	80	T.	6
30.06	84	79	65	14	72	65	63	SE.	SE.	156	.05	7
29.77	86	69	52	17	60	58	56	S.	N.	222	1.24	8
29.74	81	62	50	12	56	51	49	NW.	N.	498	.04	9
29.88	84	59	49	10	54	51	49	N.	N.	480	.52	10
29.90	92	58	51	7	54	53	52	N.	NW.	252	1.02	11
29.99	76	66	52	14	59	52	48	NW.	NW.	241	.43	12
30.08	80	67	47	20	57	50	48	NW.	NW.	212	0	13
30.02	84	71	49	22	60	52	50	NW.	0	111	0	14
30.00	90	66	45	21	56	53	52	NW.	E.	71	0	15
30.00	91	70	54	16	62	60	60	SE.	S.	104	0	16
29.76	95	65	54	11	60	60	60	SE.	NW.	158	.63	17
30.00	81	55	39	16	47	46	43	NW.	SW.	288	.02	18
30.12	76	62	37	75	50	45	42	S.	S.	139	0	19
29.98	80	74	43	31	58	50	47	S.	S.	83	0	20
30.16	82	70	46	24	58	50	47	NW.	SE.	75	0	21
30.18	86	68	42	26	55	50	48	NE.	SE.	132	0	22
29.99	72	58	46	12	52	52	46	SW.	NW.	203	.04	23
30.08	64	49	40	9	44	39	34	N.	N.	259	0	24
29.96	58	57	37	20	47	40	32	NW.	W.	210	0	25
30.14	61	50	39	11	44	40	32	NW.	NW.	306	0	26
30.36	74	50	33	17	42	36	31	S.	NW.	169	0	27
30.22	50	64	33	31	48	40	30	SW.	W.	159	0	28
30.24	58	69	36	33	52	42	33	SW.	SW.	84	0	29
30.26	66	74	35	39	54	43	37	SW.	S.	49	0	30
30.24	80	70	40	30	55	45	42	NW.	S.	56	0	31
30.08	79	66	47	19	57	51	48	NW.	NW.	5,327	4.48	

TABLE 2.—Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological

NOVEMBER, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.			Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1.	W.	7	1												3						4	8	13
2.	C.	5													1	1					3	5	9
3.	W.	6		1	2										2	1		1			2	6	15
4.	C.	7							2						1						3	8	11
5.	W.	3																			3	3	6
6.	C.	11	1									1									10	12	16
7.	W.	4													4	1					2	4	7
8.	C.	12										1			2						7	12	20
9.	W.	8													2	1					5	8	13
10.	C.	5	2												1						4	7	11
11.	W.	9								1					2						6	9	15
12.	C.	6													1	1					4	6	10
13.	W.	7													3						2	4	6
14.	C.	6													1	2					2	3	5
15.	W.	10													1						7	10	17
16.	C.	6													2	1					5	6	11
17.	W.	13		1											1	3		1			9	14	21
18.	C.	4										1									3	4	7
19.	W.	10	2												1						9	12	18
20.	C.	6													2						4	6	10
21.	W.	6															1				5	6	11
22.	C.	8													2	1		1			2	5	9
23.	W.	2													1						3	5	8
24.	C.	13													1						12	13	25
25.	W.	4		1											1	1					3	5	8
26.	C.	12													2						10	12	22
27.	W.	5													1						3	5	8
28.	C.	6													2	1					3	7	10
29.	W.	9													1						7	9	16
30.	C.	3													2						4	7	11
31.	W.	10													2	1					8	11	16
32.	C.	6																			2	5	9
33.	W.	5													2	2					7	9	16
34.	C.	14													1						9	15	20
35.	W.	4		1											2						6	9	15
36.	C.	9													1	1					4	7	11
37.	W.	10													2						8	11	16
38.	C.	5																			2	5	9
39.	W.	9													2						7	9	16
40.	C.	8													2	2					4	8	12
41.	W.	10			1	2															10	13	23
42.	C.	2													2						0	2	5
43.	W.	9		1																	7	10	17
44.	C.	9														3					6	9	15
45.	W.	5													1						2	5	9
46.	C.	5													1	1					4	6	10
47.	W.	6													1						4	7	11
48.	C.	3													1						1	3	6
49.	W.	10													2						7	10	17
50.	C.	6													1						3	7	10
51.	W.	266	18	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	7	32	17	3	1	4	3	192	291	477
52.	C.	179	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	37	27	0	2	1	101	186		

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual.)	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.25	72	72	43	29	58	48	41	W.	NW.	70	0	1
30.21	82	70	45	25	58	49	46	N.	S.	70	0	2
30.18	86	73	43	30	58	48	46	SW.	NW.	77	0	3
30.02	84	72	41	31	56	50	48	W.	SE.	63	0	4
29.68	82	72	45	27	58	56	53	SW.	NW.	216	.35	5
30.09	69	45	33	12	39	33	28	NW.	NW.	295	.04	6
30.35	72	44	28	16	36	31	26	NW.	NW.	216	0	7
30.38	80	53	29	24	41	33	30	SW.	S.	73	0	8
30.26	80	59	27	32	43	35	32	S.	SE.	81	0	9
30.02	83	66	34	32	50	40	38	W.	S.	49	0	10
29.92	75	64	33	31	48	42	38	W.	SE.	90	0	11
30.03	68	56	37	19	46	38	33	NW.	NE.	154	T.	12
30.06	71	63	34	29	48	40	35	E.	NE.	58	0	13
30.16	81	52	35	17	44	41	38	N.	NW.	144	.06	14
30.23	72	57	31	26	44	36	31	NW.	SE.	82	0	15
29.95	82	70	40	30	55	54	51	S.	S.	257	.06	16
29.88	78	66	44	22	55	52	49	S.	NW.	297	.23	17
30.25	59	44	24	20	34	30	21	NW.	NW.	323	0	18
30.51	52	36	24	12	30	24	15	NW.	NW.	213	0	19
30.70	68	37	23	14	30	24	19	NW.	N.	149	0	20
30.62	71	40	22	18	31	26	21	N.	NE.	87	0	21
30.24	78	50	32	18	41	33	30	N.	SE.	69	0	22
29.88	86	52	27	25	40	36	34	SE.	W.	91	T.	23
29.96	70	51	35	16	43	34	30	W.	NW.	293	0	24
30.14	64	35	24	11	30	26	20	NW.	N.	223	0	25
30.13	74	33	19	14	26	22	18	N.	N.	109	T.	26
30.14	61	30	18	12	24	20	13	NW.	NW.	272	T.	27
29.89	58	32	21	11	26	22	14	W.	SE.	154	0	28
29.76	88	30	24	6	27	25	24	W.	NW.	80	.06	29
30.04	81	38	23	15	30	26	24	W.	NW.	123	0	30
30.14	74	52	31	21	42	36	32	NW.	NW.	4,459	0.80	

TABLE 2.—*Showing the daily mortality in the District of Columbia during the calendar meteorological*

DECEMBER, 1903.

Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by external causes.	Deaths by external causes.				Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria and croup.	Diarrheal diseases.		Dysentery.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fever.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of the lungs.	Rheumatism.	All other diseases.	Total deaths, by color.	Total deaths.
			Accidents and negligence.	Homicides (criminal).	Suicides.	Sunstroke.			Under 2 years.	2 years and over.													
1	W.	12	1												1	1		1			9	13	19
2	C.	6													1	1					2	6	17
3	W.	11	1				1		1						1						3	12	16
4	C.	5													3	4		1			6	11	18
5	W.	11	1												1	1					4	7	12
6	C.	6											1		2	1					5	10	20
7	W.	10													1	1		1			6	6	11
8	C.	5													2	1					3	3	16
9	W.	5													1	1		1			3	5	21
10	C.	11							1						1	3			1		8	11	28
11	W.	10													2	3					5	10	17
12	C.	14	1						1						4	4		1			8	13	24
13	W.	13	1	1											1	1					6	8	21
14	C.	11													2	2					4	9	17
15	W.	12													1	1					2	4	21
16	C.	9													2	2		1			4	3	17
17	W.	5			1										2	2		2			5	11	15
18	C.	10	1												1	1					4	8	21
19	W.	7													2	1					5	7	13
20	C.	15						1							3	1		1			12	15	26
21	W.	6													1	1					1	6	22
22	C.	9													1	1		1			9	9	32
23	W.	4													3	2					4	10	11
24	C.	12													2	2					2	3	14
25	W.	17	1												1	1		1			6	10	19
26	C.	8													2	2					5	9	17
27	W.	12													1	1					10	13	16
28	C.	17													3	3					6	10	22
29	W.	10													1	1					4	8	15
30	C.	13													2	2					10	17	21
31	W.	4													1	1					3	4	11
	C.	5	1												1	1					6	8	16
	W.	9													1	1					4	5	15
	C.	8													1	1					6	8	16
	W.	17													1	1					10	17	21
	C.	4													1	1					3	4	11
	W.	8													1	1					6	8	16
	C.	11													3	3					2	3	18
	W.	7													1	1					9	11	22
	C.	11	1												2	2					2	7	18
	W.	9													1	1					8	12	22
	C.	1													2	2					6	10	22
	W.	316	14	1	1	0	1	7	1	0	0	10	0	0	27	35	0	7	4	0	224	332	560
	C.	225	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	38	41	0	13	8	0	122	228	

year 1903, arranged with reference to race and cause of death, and corresponding daily conditions—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Mean barometer (actual).	Mean relative humidity.	Temperature (exposed bulb).				Mean wet bulb.	Mean dew-point.	Direction of wind.		Total movement of wind.	Rainfall (inches).	Day of month.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.			8 a. m.	8 p. m.			
30.28	82	38	18	20	28	23	20	NW.	NE.	78	0	1
30.16	82	36	26	10	31	28	24	NE.	NW.	170	T.	2
30.07	78	38	29	9	34	30	27	NW.	N.	212	0.01	3
30.18	65	46	26	20	36	31	25	NW.	S.	105	0	4
30.18	62	48	32	16	40	33	26	SW.	NW.	134	0	5
30.22	64	37	28	9	32	27	21	W.	W.	176	0	6
30.06	66	47	25	22	36	29	23	S.	S.	131	0	7
30.06	74	48	22	26	35	29	24	NW.	NE.	75	0	8
29.60	82	38	32	6	35	32	30	NE.	NW.	155	.18	9
29.70	86	41	28	13	34	28	26	SW.	NW.	194	.04	10
30.18	71	36	22	14	29	25	23	SW.	SW.	143	.02	11
30.29	72	46	19	27	32	30	26	SW.	S.	155	0	12
30.06	72	51	30	21	40	40	37	SW.	NW.	291	.25	13
30.46	46	37	26	11	32	24	12	NW.	NW.	167	0	14
30.32	52	33	22	11	28	23	13	N.	NW.	166	0	15
30.16	56	30	20	10	25	22	14	NW.	W.	169	0	16
30.24	60	31	19	12	25	21	13	NW.	NW.	157	0	17
30.44	58	36	20	16	28	22	14	NW.	N.	172	0	18
30.47	70	35	19	16	27	24	19	E.	SE.	118	0	19
29.69	80	49	32	17	40	36	32	W.	NW.	210	1.19	20
29.92	65	42	35	7	38	34	28	W.	S.	238	0	21
30.16	58	43	33	10	38	34	26	NW.	NW.	265	0	22
30.34	62	47	25	22	36	30	24	W.	S.	123	0	23
30.06	62	45	36	9	40	34	28	S.	S.	168	.03	24
29.64	92	42	34	8	38	38	37	NW.	N.	66	.15	25
29.93	48	37	12	25	24	16	4	NW.	NW.	394	0	26
29.86	58	40	12	28	26	23	14	S.	SW.	203	0	27
30.24	50	40	16	24	28	18	8	N.	N.	220	0	28
30.08	69	41	16	25	28	28	22	E.	NW.	88	0	29
30.18	52	32	21	11	26	21	11	NW.	NW.	246	.02	30
30.12	82	37	13	24	25	20	18	NW.	S.	75	0	31
30.10	68	40	24	16	32	28	22	NW.	NW.	5,264	1.89	

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, by sex, race, and age.

WHITE MALES.

1903.	All ages.				5 years and over.				20 years and over.				40 years and over.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
January.....	170	45	1	25	137	55	8	21	131	57	11	14	106	64	5	22
February.....	174	42	10	9	139	53	4	21	130	56	1	0	104	63	0	5
March.....	181	40	8	10	138	53	2	11	132	55	1	16	99	63	4	26
April.....	452	48	3	3	135	54	3	2	130	56	10	12	107	61	4	21
May.....	147	41	6	27	118	51	8	3	113	53	5	17	80	62	7	18
June.....	149	37	2	3	115	48	0	11	101	52	8	24	71	62	4	2
July.....	170	34	10	12	122	48	5	2	112	51	9	21	73	63	1	14
August.....	143	34	3	7	102	47	10	29	92	51	6	20	64	60	10	24
September.....	130	39	5	15	101	50	6	11	93	53	10	22	69	61	10	21
October.....	167	44	10	12	139	53	9	25	132	56	0	7	104	62	10	10
November.....	160	42	2	12	135	49	10	17	125	52	9	24	93	60	2	24
December.....	198	47	10	20	171	55	2	16	163	57	4	12	133	63	10	17
Total.....	1,941	41	9	22	1,552	52	1	20	1,454	54	9	22	1,108	62	7	14

WHITE FEMALES.

January.....	154	47	5	6	123	59	2	25	121	60	0	3	98	66	11	3
February.....	147	45	11	3	119	56	6	6	111	59	9	24	93	65	3	8
March.....	158	46	10	2	130	55	5	3	122	58	0	26	96	65	10	13
April.....	116	46	3	4	100	53	5	21	91	57	5	23	72	64	8	11
May.....	110	45	1	18	91	54	5	9	88	55	8	17	69	63	2	29
June.....	104	38	4	28	80	49	9	11	78	53	6	11	52	63	1	7
July.....	112	37	4	22	76	54	10	1	73	56	9	26	55	65	10	29
August.....	83	39	9	8	61	53	10	27	59	55	1	4	44	64	1	2
September.....	102	39	2	29	78	51	1	2	73	53	7	6	49	65	1	9
October.....	106	45	10	17	90	53	11	7	86	55	11	27	65	64	5	10
November.....	131	46	9	6	110	55	7	8	106	57	3	8	81	66	2	28
December.....	134	46	4	6	113	54	8	3	108	56	6	10	81	64	11	28
Total.....	1,457	44	1	22	1,171	54	8	23	1,111	57	0	1	855	65	1	27

COLORED MALES.

January.....	125	25	18	23	81	39	2	26	75	41	4	29	48	62	3	12
February.....	126	28	3	23	77	45	7	9	69	49	4	21	46	59	6	0
March.....	112	33	11	18	76	49	6	1	71	52	2	9	51	60	2	23
April.....	98	28	6	25	63	43	8	22	55	48	1	1	35	59	0	20
May.....	87	33	4	10	71	40	8	7	62	44	8	21	37	55	1	13
June.....	119	21	9	4	66	38	9	13	63	38	4	10	26	53	8	23
July.....	127	24	10	29	71	43	10	4	61	48	9	28	42	57	8	0
August.....	95	23	6	14	51	43	4	14	43	49	1	0	30	56	8	20
September.....	87	28	8	10	56	44	2	9	49	48	6	14	32	59	10	3
October.....	87	27	6	16	55	43	2	6	50	46	0	15	30	57	3	8
November.....	98	30	2	21	66	44	6	23	63	46	1	27	38	56	10	14
December.....	111	29	11	4	77	42	9	19	70	46	0	24	43	56	7	25
Total.....	1,272	29	4	10	810	43	3	16	731	46	5	13	458	58	2	12

COLORED FEMALES.

January.....	126	33	10	12	94	45	0	14	88	47	1	5	56	58	2	21
February.....	126	35	2	4	92	47	11	23	79	53	3	8	56	63	0	28
March.....	117	34	3	8	91	43	8	3	78	48	8	9	53	57	7	2
April.....	93	31	0	16	68	42	1	28	59	46	0	25	36	58	3	4
May.....	106	27	6	21	74	39	2	3	64	43	5	7	33	58	6	27
June.....	110	25	11	16	71	39	10	29	56	46	7	4	34	58	7	11
July.....	121	24	0	6	64	44	10	9	55	49	8	28	32	63	7	15
August.....	103	26	8	2	63	43	1	16	55	47	6	1	32	61	6	0
September.....	77	28	9	8	55	40	0	2	44	46	11	24	28	59	1	25
October.....	90	34	6	25	72	43	0	12	62	47	7	19	39	59	2	25
November.....	88	34	1	13	71	42	1	5	61	46	6	28	34	61	10	20
December.....	117	31	11	27	88	42	3	29	79	45	3	26	44	57	6	0
Total.....	1,274	30	8	9	908	42	11	23	780	47	5	20	477	59	8	12

TABLE 3.—Showing average age of decedents in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, by sex, race, and age—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

1903.	All ages.				5 years and over.				20 years and over.				40 years and over.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.			Total deaths.	Average ages.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
White:																
Male	1,941	41	9	22	1,552	52	1	20	1,454	54	9	24	1,103	62	7	14
Female	1,457	44	1	22	1,171	54	8	23	1,111	57	0	1	855	66	1	27
All	3,398	42	9	22	2,723	53	3	2	2,565	55	9	4	1,958	63	8	8
Colored:																
Male	1,272	29	4	10	810	43	3	16	731	46	5	13	458	58	2	12
Female	1,274	30	8	9	903	42	11	23	780	47	5	20	477	59	8	12
All	2,546	29	2	27	1,713	43	1	16	1,511	46	11	22	935	58	11	17
White	3,398	42	9	22	2,723	53	3	2	2,565	55	9	4	1,958	63	8	8
Colored	2,546	29	2	27	1,713	43	1	16	1,511	46	11	22	935	58	11	17
All	5,944	36	11	29	4,436	49	4	4	4,076	52	6	2	2,893	62	2	8

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1903.

Month.	Under 1 day.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.
January:																
White males	3	3	3	6	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	27	50
females	1	6	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	
Colored males .....	...	1	4	4	3	1	2	5	...	2	1	...	1	4	28	48
females	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	2	...	3	...	2	...	20	
Total	5	10	14	15	10	4	10	10	2	4	4	2	4	4	98	98
February:																
White males	5	3	3	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	21	37
females	2	4	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	16	
Colored males	2	4	4	...	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	1	26	49
females	2	3	5	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	23	
Total	11	14	13	7	7	5	5	3	4	6	2	2	4	3	86	86
March:																
White males	7	5	6	2	5	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	...	35	51
females	2	5	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	
Colored males	2	5	4	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	18	28
females	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	
Total	12	16	13	7	7	4	2	2	5	3	2	1	3	2	79	79
April:																
White males	4	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	23
females	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	10	
Colored males	7	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	21	34
females	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	
Total	14	6	4	5	5	3	2	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	57	57

TABLE 4.—Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1903—Continued.

Month.	Under 1 day.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Total by color.
May:																
White males	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	39
females	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	16	
Colored males	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	11	36
females	3	5	3	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	25	
Total	14	12	14	6	1	3	2	6	6	2	2	4	2	1	75	75
June:																
White males	4	3	7	4	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	31	51
females	5	3	3	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	
Colored males	2	6	6	...	4	5	...	4	3	4	...	3	2	1	45	76
females	4	5	4	1	3	2	4	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	31	
Total	15	17	20	5	12	11	8	8	7	8	1	4	6	5	127	127
July:																
White males	2	6	4	6	3	7	6	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	43	75
females	1	5	3	1	4	5	1	4	2	1	2	3	...	...	32	
Colored males	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	1	3	...	2	38	83
females	2	4	5	1	3	6	5	3	3	1	2	4	3	3	45	
Total	7	19	13	12	18	19	15	11	12	7	6	10	4	5	158	158
August:																
White males	7	4	7	2	2	4	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	37	54
females	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	
Colored males .....	...	7	2	...	5	6	3	5	4	1	...	1	...	3	37	67
females	2	4	1	2	5	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	30	
Total	11	17	11	8	13	16	10	11	8	6	2	3	1	4	121	121
September:																
White males	2	3	4	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	20	37
females	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	17	
Colored males	1	4	9	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	22	39
females	1	...	1	...	5	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	17	
Total	5	9	15	2	12	4	4	5	5	1	2	5	5	2	76	76
October:																
White males	6	3	5	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	36
females	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	13	
Colored males	4	7	3	...	1	1	3	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	25	38
females	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	13	
Total	17	13	10	2	3	6	9	2	2	4	2	3	1	0	74	74
November:																
White males	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	36
females	4	4	5	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Colored males .....	...	7	2	2	2	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	23	36
females	1	2	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	
Total	8	16	13	8	5	6	8	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	72	72
December:																
White males	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	24
females	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	8	
Colored males	3	2	5	2	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	22	45
females	3	2	4	1	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	23	
Total	10	9	12	5	6	4	7	2	3	3	2	4	1	1	69	69

TABLE 4.—*Showing decedents in the District of Columbia under 1 year of age, by race, sex, and age, and by months, during the calendar year 1903—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Age.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.		Number of deaths.	Per cent- age to all de- cedents under 1 year.
	Num- ber of deaths.	Per cent- age of white male dece- dents under 1 year.	Num- ber of deaths.	Per cent- age of white female dece- dents under 1 year.	Num- ber of deaths.	Per cent- age of colored male dece- dents under 1 year.	Num- ber of deaths.	Per cent- age of colored female dece- dents under 1 year.		
Under 1 day.....	50	16.26	30	14.56	26	8.23	23	8.75	129	11.81
1 day to 1 week.....	43	14.01	38	18.44	47	14.87	30	11.41	158	14.47
1 week to 1 month.....	46	14.98	27	13.11	45	14.24	34	12.93	152	13.92
1 to 2 months.....	29	9.45	17	8.25	16	5.06	20	7.61	82	7.51
2 to 3 months.....	27	8.80	14	6.80	30	9.49	28	10.65	99	9.07
3 to 4 months.....	24	7.82	17	8.25	23	7.28	21	7.99	85	7.78
4 to 5 months.....	24	7.83	11	5.34	26	8.23	21	7.98	82	7.51
5 to 6 months.....	16	5.21	9	4.37	25	7.92	15	5.70	65	5.96
6 to 7 months.....	14	4.56	10	4.86	21	6.65	14	5.32	59	5.40
7 to 8 months.....	11	3.58	7	3.88	18	5.70	10	3.80	47	4.30
8 to 9 months.....	5	1.63	4	1.94	8	2.53	13	4.94	30	2.75
9 to 10 months.....	6	1.96	14	6.81	18	4.11	10	3.80	42	3.85
10 to 11 months.....	10	3.26	3	1.46	6	1.89	14	5.32	33	3.02
11 to 12 months.....	2	0.65	5	2.43	12	3.80	10	3.80	29	2.66
Total.....	307	100.00	206	100.00	316	100.00	263	100.00	1,092	100.00
Total, by color.....	513				579					

TABLE 5.—*Showing number and age of decedents in the District of Columbia 70 years of age and over, during the calendar year 1903.*

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Age.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
70 years.....	82	26	21	20	99	87 years.....	5	10	8	4	22
71 years.....	27	12	4	4	47	88 years.....	2	4	1	1	8
72 years.....	25	21	4	4	54	89 years.....	2	2	1	1	5
73 years.....	30	33	5	7	75	90 years.....	2	2	1	5	10
74 years.....	31	16	3	4	54	91 years.....	1	3	1	1	6
75 years.....	22	29	5	7	63	92 years.....	1	2	2	4	8
76 years.....	30	27	3	3	63	93 years.....	1	1	1	2	4
77 years.....	24	18	4	4	50	94 years.....	1	1	1	1	1
78 years.....	21	24	2	3	50	95 years.....	1	1	1	4	5
79 years.....	13	18	1	5	37	96 years.....	1	1	1	1	2
80 years.....	15	16	6	7	44	97 years.....	1	1	1	1	3
81 years.....	9	13	1	1	24	98 years.....	1	1	2	1	4
82 years.....	8	15	2	7	32	99 years.....	1	1	1	1	2
83 years.....	13	14	1	2	30	102 years.....	1	1	1	2	3
84 years.....	7	7	3	2	19	103 years.....	1	1	1	1	2
85 years.....	13	6	3	7	29	106 years.....	1	1	1	1	1
86 years.....	7	9	1	4	20	119 years.....	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 6.—Showing the number of deaths in hospitals and other public institutions in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1908.

Hospital.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Baptist's Home.....				1	1
Bruden Home.....	6	2			8
Casualty Hospital.....	7	1	4		12
Central Home Mission.....	1				1
Children's Hospital.....	28	12	20	13	73
Columbia Hospital.....	10	20	13	20	63
Columbian University Hospital.....	29	14			43
Convent of Visitation.....		3			3
Eastern Branch, Potomac River.....	2				2
Emergency Hospital.....	60	14	27	6	107
Epiphany Church Home.....		1			1
Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.....	1		1		2
Foundlings, Washington Hospital for.....	8	3			11
Freedmen's Hospital.....	4		121	87	212
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	64	29	23	18	134
Georgetown College.....	3				3
Georgetown University Hospital.....		21	1	2	39
Government Hospital for Insane.....	155	37	27	27	246
Home for the Aged. (Little Sisters of the Poor).....	12	14	9	8	43
House of Mercy.....	1				1
James Creek Canal.....	1				1
Louise Home.....		2			2
Lutheran Home.....		2			2
National Home. (Eighth street extended).....				1	1
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	6	12	7	9	34
Potomac River.....	11		7	1	19
Providence Hospital.....	122	54	21	9	206
Reform School.....	1				1
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	10	10		2	22
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....		1			1
Sanitaria, Private, Dr. Fry's.....	1				1
Sibley Hospital.....	25	20	2	4	51
Smallpox Hospital.....		1	1		2
Tidal Reservoir.....	1				1
United States Army Hospital (Washington Barracks).....	9				9
United States Jail.....	1		3		4
United States Naval Hospital.....	6				6
United States Naval Observatory.....	1				1
United States Soldiers' Home (Barnes Hospital).....	53		1		54
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	45	21	92	77	235
Washington Home for Incurables.....	3	7			10
Young Women's Christian Home.....		1			1
Total.....	702	302	380	285	1,669

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to last residence of decedent.

[For key to location and boundaries of sections, see map following page 194.]

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total, by sections.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	6	18	135	94	229
	Typhoid fever.....	2	1	3			
	Malarial fevers.....	0	1	1			
	Pneumonia.....	6	13	19			
	Bronchitis.....	1	6	7			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	2	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	7	11			
	Other diseases.....	109	58	167			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	20	27			
	Typhoid fever.....	3	0	3			
2	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1	100	122	222
	Pneumonia.....	7	21	28			
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	1	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	11	17			
	Other diseases.....	73	68	141			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	15	30			
	Typhoid fever.....	3	2	5			
	Diphtheria.....	2	0	2			
	Scarlet fever.....	1	0	1			
3	Pneumonia.....	10	14	24	134	90	224
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	13	12	26			
	Other diseases.....	89	46	135			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total, by sections.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
4	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	9	11	16	62	78
	Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3			
	Pneumonia.....	3	9	12			
	Bronchitis.....	0	1	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	9	40	49			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	37	49			
5	Typhoid fever.....	0	5	5	139	155	294
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	2	0	2			
	Pneumonia.....	11	13	24			
	Bronchitis.....	1	3	4			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	3	3	6			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	9	13			
6	Other diseases.....	105	85	190	181	72	258
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14	4	18			
	Typhoid fever.....	5	1	6			
	Diphtheria.....	0	1	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	0	1	1			
	Pneumonia.....	11	10	21			
	Bronchitis.....	7	2	9			
7	Pulmonary congestion.....	5	2	7	254	58	307
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	6	11			
	Other diseases.....	134	45	179			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	27	10	37			
	Typhoid fever.....	3	2	5			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	17	3	20			
8	Bronchitis.....	4	0	4	239	61	300
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	2	8			
	Other diseases.....	195	35	230			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	32	9	41			
	Typhoid fever.....	6	2	8			
	Pneumonia.....	23	4	27			
9	Bronchitis.....	2	3	5	196	331	527
	Pulmonary congestion.....	4	1	5			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	11	9	20			
	Other diseases.....	161	33	194			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	19	59	78			
	Typhoid fever.....	8	10	18			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1			
10	Pneumonia.....	10	44	54	223	114	337
	Bronchitis.....	4	18	22			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	2	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	15	29	44			
	Other diseases.....	137	169	306			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	24	20	44			
	Typhoid fever.....	11	5	16			
11	Diphtheria.....	2	1	3	29	235	264
	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	15	15	30			
	Bronchitis.....	4	3	7			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	7	4	11			
	Other diseases.....	158	65	223			
12	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	41	43	52	113	165
	Typhoid fever.....	1	6	7			
	Pneumonia.....	0	30	30			
	Bronchitis.....	1	14	15			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	0	9	9			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	18	22			
	Other diseases.....	21	117	138			
13	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	20	26	42	38	80
	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	4			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	2	3			
	Pneumonia.....	7	16	23			
	Bronchitis.....	0	4	4			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	0	1	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	13	18			
14	Other diseases.....	31	55	86	42	38	80
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	11	15			
	Typhoid fever.....	0	2	2			
	Pneumonia.....	6	2	8			
	Bronchitis.....	0	2	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	4	7			
15	Other diseases.....	23	17	40			

TABLE 7.—*Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to last residence of decedent—Continued.*

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total, by sections.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
14	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	33	10	43	253	92	345
	Typhoid fever.....	6	3	9			
	Diphtheria.....	6	0	6			
	Malarial fevers.....	2	1	3			
	Pneumonia.....	16	9	25			
	Bronchitis.....	6	4	10			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	0	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	14	7	21			
	Other diseases.....	168	58	226			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	13	28			
	Typhoid fever.....	8	1	9			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	11	6	17			
	Bronchitis.....	3	2	5			
15	Pulmonary congestion.....	0	1	1	154	84	238
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	3	9			
	Other diseases.....	110	58	168			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	16	11	27			
	Typhoid fever.....	3	1	4			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	14	5	19			
	Bronchitis.....	2	2	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	8	11	19			
	Other diseases.....	82	35	117			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	13	7	20			
	Typhoid fever.....	2	2	4			
	Malarial fevers.....	0	1	1			
17	Pneumonia.....	13	2	15	129	53	182
	Bronchitis.....	3	3	6			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	2	4			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	5	4	9			
	Other diseases.....	91	32	123			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	15	6	21			
	Typhoid fever.....	7	1	8			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	4	7	11			
	Bronchitis.....	2	2	4			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	5	7			
	Other diseases.....	76	25	101			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5	4	9			
19	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1	35	17	52
	Pneumonia.....	3	2	5			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	4	2	6			
	Other diseases.....	22	9	31			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	10	17			
	Pneumonia.....	2	12	14			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	0	2	2			
	Other diseases.....	32	59	91			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	7	1	8			
	Pneumonia.....	0	1	1			
	Other diseases.....	4	6	10			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	1	1			
20	Other diseases.....	2	3	5	41	83	124
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	2	0	2			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	7	0	7			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	4	8			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	2	2	4			
	Bronchitis.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	4	5			
	Other diseases.....	28	29	57			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	16	13	29			
24	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	11	2	13
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	7	0	7			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	4	8			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	2	2	4			
	Bronchitis.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	4	5			
	Other diseases.....	28	29	57			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	16	13	29			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	5	2	7			
26	Pulmonary congestion.....	4	0	4	192	59	251
	Diarrheal diseases.....	16	3	19			
	Other diseases.....	150	40	190			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	8	8			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	2	3			
	Pneumonia.....	0	3	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	3	4			
	Other diseases.....	6	13	19			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	8	8			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	2	3			
	Pneumonia.....	0	3	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	3	4			
	Other diseases.....	6	13	19			
27	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	8	8	9	29	38
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fevers.....	1	2	3			
	Pneumonia.....	0	3	3			
27	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	3	4	9	29	38
	Other diseases.....	6	13	19			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	8	8			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total, by sections.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
28	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	0	2	6	3	9
	Pneumonia.....	1	0	1			
	Other diseases.....	3	3	6			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	1	1			
29	Pneumonia.....	1	0	1	10	2	12
	Bronchitis.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	0	1			
	Other diseases.....	7	1	8			
30	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	7	9	25	24	49
	Pneumonia.....	2	4	6			
	Bronchitis.....	0	1	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	2	4			
31	Other diseases.....	19	10	29	17	1	18
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	0	2			
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	2	0	2			
32	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	0	2	16	1	17
	Other diseases.....	10	0	10			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	0	3			
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
33	Bronchitis.....	1	0	1	41	13	54
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	0	3			
	Other diseases.....	7	1	8			
34	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	2	8	9	95	104
	Typhoid fever.....	1	0	1			
	Malarial fever.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	4	2	6			
35	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	0	2	53	82	135
	Other diseases.....	27	9	36			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	17	17			
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
36	Pneumonia.....	1	14	15	34	20	54
	Bronchitis.....	0	3	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	0	3	3			
	Other diseases.....	7	57	64			
37	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	13	17	65	4	69
	Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3			
	Diphtheria.....	0	1	1			
	Pneumonia.....	3	17	20			
38	Bronchitis.....	0	2	2	34	20	54
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	13	14			
	Other diseases.....	43	33	76			
39	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	4	7	53	82	135
	Scarlet fever.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	3	4	7			
	Bronchitis.....	2	0	2			
40	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	2	4	65	4	69
	Other diseases.....	23	10	33			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	0	4			
	Pneumonia.....	4	0	4			
41	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2	10	5	15
	Other diseases.....	56	3	59			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3	0	3			
	Other diseases.....	5	0	5			
42	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	8	4	12
	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	8	3	11			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	1	3			
43	Pneumonia.....	3	1	4	2	2	4
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	0	1			
	Other diseases.....	2	2	4			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
44	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	3	5	8
	Other diseases.....	2	4	6			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	2	0	2			
45	Pneumonia.....	13	2	15	15	2	17
	Other diseases.....	1	2	3			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	0	2	2			
	Typhoid fever.....	0	2	2			
46	Pneumonia.....	0	3	3	5	15	20
	Bronchitis.....	0	1	1			
	Other diseases.....	4	7	11			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	4			
47	Typhoid fever.....	0	1	1	24	11	35
	Diphtheria.....	1	0	1			
	Pneumonia.....	6	3	9			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	0	1			
48	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	1	4	15	4	19
	Other diseases.....	11	4	15			

TABLE 7.—Showing the number of deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to last residence of decedent—Continued.

Section.	Disease.	Race.			Total, by sections.		
		White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
47	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	0	1	10	2	12
	Other diseases.....	9	2	11			
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	7	14			
	Typhoid fever.....	0	1	1			
	Malarial fever.....	1	0	1			
48	Pneumonia.....	4	6	10	67	50	117
	Bronchitis.....	1	1	2			
	Pulmonary congestion.....	1	0	1			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	3	1	4			
	Other diseases.....	50	34	84			
49	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	8	10	32	43	75
	Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2			
	Pneumonia.....	3	7	10			
	Bronchitis.....	1	2	3			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	2	6	8			
50	Other diseases.....	23	19	42	76	36	112
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	10	5	15			
	Typhoid fever.....	4	0	4			
	Pneumonia.....	8	1	9			
	Bronchitis.....	1	0	1			
51	Pulmonary congestion.....	0	1	1	5	0	5
	Diarrheal diseases.....	6	3	9			
	Other diseases.....	47	26	73			
	Pneumonia.....	2	0	2			
	Other diseases.....	3	0	3			
52	Pneumonia.....	1	0	1	3	0	3
	Other diseases.....	2	0	2			
	Diarrheal diseases.....	1	1	2			
	Other diseases.....	0	1	1			
	Other diseases.....	1	2	3			
Total deaths.....		3,398	2,546	5,944	3,398	2,546	5,944

TABLE 8.—Showing the places of interment or other disposition of remains disposed of in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903.

Cemetery.	Persons dying in the District of Columbia.			Remains brought into the District of Columbia.		
	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	All.
Adas Israel (Hebrew).....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Anatomical Board.....	23	89	112	.....	.....	.....
Baptist.....	.....	21	21	.....	8	8
Christian.....	.....	10	10	.....	1	1
Congressional.....	460	.....	460	54	.....	54
Convent of Visitation.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood.....	405	.....	405	58	.....	58
Government Hospital for Insane.....	70	20	90	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown University.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Harmony.....	.....	646	646	.....	30	30
Hillsdale.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hohas Shalom (Hebrew).....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Holy Rood.....	91	20	111	14	.....	14
Lee's crematory.....	30	2	32	9	.....	9
Macedonia.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Methodist.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Moore's.....	5	213	218	.....	1	1
Mount Olivet.....	593	211	804	43	11	54
Mount Zion.....	.....	132	132	1	2	3
National, at Arlington.....	176	39	215	23	4	27
National Soldiers' Home.....	65	1	66	1	.....	1
Oak Hill.....	145	.....	145	42	.....	42
Out of District of Columbia.....	688	250	938	.....	.....	.....
Payne's burial ground.....	2	555	557	.....	13	13
Potter's field.....	44	210	254	.....	1	1
Prospect Hill.....	113	.....	113	11	.....	11
Rock Creek.....	330	.....	330	82	.....	82
St. Albans.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys.....	50	.....	50	3	.....	3
Talmud Torah (Hebrew).....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Veitch.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Washington (Hebrew).....	29	.....	29	3	.....	3
Woodlawn.....	20	120	140	1	10	11
Total.....	3,398	2,546	5,944	345	81	426

TABLE 9.—*Showing the estimated population, deaths, and death rate in the District of Columbia, by race and by calendar years, from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Year.	Population.			Deaths.			Death rate.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1894.....	181,500	86,557	268,057	3,213	2,655	5,868	17.70	30.67	21.89
1895.....	185,191	87,146	272,337	3,286	2,496	5,782	17.74	28.64	21.23
1896.....	187,827	87,735	275,562	3,240	2,592	5,832	17.25	29.54	21.16
1897.....	189,417	88,065	277,482	3,008	2,478	5,486	15.88	28.13	19.79
1898.....	190,441	87,704	278,145	3,268	2,547	5,815	17.16	29.04	20.91
1899.....	191,226	87,207	278,433	3,252	2,611	5,863	17.01	29.94	21.06
1900.....	192,016	86,713	278,729	3,420	2,639	6,059	17.81	30.43	21.74
1901.....	195,366	87,487	282,853	3,355	2,695	6,050	17.17	30.80	21.39
1902.....	200,477	89,119	289,596	3,192	2,596	5,788	15.92	29.13	19.99
1903.....	204,840	90,353	295,193	3,398	2,546	5,944	16.59	28.18	20.14
Total..	1,918,301	378,086	2,796,387	32,632	25,855	58,487	17.01	29.44	20.91

TABLE 10.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to age, sex, and race, with percentages to total corresponding mortality, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

WHITE MALES.

Calendar year.	Total deaths.	5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
		Deaths.	Percent- age to total deaths.	Deaths.	Percent- age to total deaths.	Deaths.	Percent- age to total deaths.
1894.....	1,752	1,233	70.38	1,109	63.29	819	46.74
1895.....	1,831	1,324	72.81	1,228	67.06	914	49.92
1896.....	1,772	1,282	72.35	1,179	66.53	895	50.51
1897.....	1,617	1,192	73.71	1,122	69.32	837	51.76
1898.....	1,772	1,346	75.96	1,224	69.07	895	50.51
1899.....	1,742	1,318	75.66	1,201	68.94	890	51.09
1900.....	1,916	1,442	75.26	1,353	70.62	1,015	52.97
1901.....	1,826	1,406	76.99	1,316	72.07	1,002	54.87
1902.....	1,757	1,366	77.74	1,277	72.68	957	54.46
1903.....	1,941	1,552	79.96	1,454	74.91	1,103	56.83
Total	17,926	13,461	75.09	12,463	69.52	9,327	52.03

WHITE FEMALES.

1894.....	1,461	1,032	70.63	906	62.01	770	52.70
1895.....	1,465	1,032	70.92	931	70.93	677	46.53
1896.....	1,468	1,066	72.61	963	65.59	700	47.68
1897.....	1,391	1,042	74.91	965	69.37	709	50.97
1898.....	1,496	1,124	75.13	1,023	68.38	730	48.79
1899.....	1,510	1,138	75.36	1,009	66.82	757	50.13
1900.....	1,504	1,157	76.92	1,055	70.15	783	52.06
1901.....	1,529	1,206	78.87	1,123	73.45	826	54.02
1902.....	1,435	1,150	80.13	1,078	75.12	796	55.47
1903.....	1,457	1,171	80.37	1,111	76.25	855	58.68
Total	14,706	11,118	75.60	10,164	69.11	7,603	51.70
Total white deaths and percentages	32,632	24,579	75.35	22,627	69.34	16,930	51.88

COLORED MALES.

1894.....	1,281	691	53.94	581	45.35	344	26.85
1895.....	1,269	716	56.42	596	46.88	379	29.86
1896.....	1,247	701	56.21	595	47.71	367	29.43
1897.....	1,190	686	57.64	568	47.73	370	31.09
1898.....	1,302	734	56.37	607	46.62	359	27.59
1899.....	1,316	772	58.66	640	48.63	361	27.43
1900.....	1,255	723	57.61	617	49.16	389	30.97
1901.....	1,337	847	63.35	754	56.39	464	34.70
1902.....	1,239	787	63.58	690	55.12	441	35.94
1903.....	1,272	810	63.68	731	57.47	458	36.01
Total	12,768	7,467	58.48	6,378	49.95	3,932	30.80

TABLE 10.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, arranged according to age, sex, and race, etc.—Continued.

COLORED FEMALES.

Calendar year.	Total deaths.	5 years and over.		20 years and over.		40 years and over.	
		Deaths.	Percent-age to total deaths.	Deaths.	Percent-age to total deaths.	Deaths.	Percent-age to total deaths.
1894.....	1,374	832	60.55	640	46.58	408	29.82
1895.....	1,227	757	61.69	609	49.63	390	31.78
1896.....	1,345	802	59.63	661	49.14	387	28.77
1897.....	1,288	784	60.87	646	50.15	383	29.78
1898.....	1,245	817	65.62	646	51.81	400	32.12
1899.....	1,295	815	62.93	640	49.42	397	30.65
1900.....	1,384	880	63.58	724	52.31	451	32.58
1901.....	1,358	914	67.30	796	58.61	489	36.01
1902.....	1,297	845	65.15	702	54.12	419	32.31
1903.....	1,274	903	70.88	780	61.22	477	37.44
Total	13,087	8,349	63.79	6,844	52.29	4,196	32.06
Total colored deaths and per- centages.....	25,855	15,816	61.17	13,222	51.14	8,128	31.44
Grand total and percentages thereto.....	58,487	40,395	69.06	35,849	61.29	25,058	42.84

TABLE 11.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia and average ages of decedents during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

WHITE.

Calendar year.	All ages.			5 years and over.			20 years and over.			40 years and over.		
	Total deaths.	Average.			Deaths.	Average.			Deaths.	Average.		
		y.	m.	d.		y.	m.	d.		y.	m.	d.
1894.....	3,213	35	9	26	2,265	50	0	7	2,015	51	10	17
1895.....	3,286	36	9	22	2,356	49	10	16	2,159	53	9	1
1896.....	3,240	35	7	23	2,348	50	4	2	2,142	54	7	17
1897.....	3,008	38	3	26	2,234	51	3	28	2,087	54	5	22
1898.....	3,268	38	5	26	2,470	50	10	25	2,247	52	7	21
1899.....	3,252	39	0	15	2,456	51	1	25	2,210	54	8	15
1900.....	3,420	39	2	11	2,599	51	2	28	2,408	55	2	0
1901.....	3,355	40	4	29	2,612	52	3	5	2,439	54	10	13
1902.....	3,192	41	1	10	2,516	51	11	21	2,355	54	7	25
1903.....	3,396	42	9	22	2,723	53	3	2	2,565	55	9	4

COLORED.

Calendar year.	Total deaths.	Average.			Deaths.	Average.			Deaths.	Average.		
		y.	m.	d.		y.	m.	d.		y.	m.	d.
1894.....	2,655	22	11	9	1,523	39	9	16	1,221	46	10	16
1895.....	2,496	25	8	27	1,473	41	5	3	1,204	47	10	15
1896.....	2,592	24	4	21	1,503	41	11	1	1,256	47	11	11
1897.....	2,478	24	11	18	1,470	41	4	12	1,214	47	2	12
1898.....	2,547	25	0	22	1,551	41	2	29	1,253	47	7	10
1899.....	2,611	25	5	8	1,587	40	0	13	1,280	47	0	13
1900.....	2,639	25	3	26	1,608	41	5	18	1,341	47	5	28
1901.....	2,695	27	7	15	1,761	42	4	24	1,550	47	3	6
1902.....	2,596	26	5	29	1,632	41	8	11	1,392	46	8	1
1903.....	2,546	29	2	27	1,713	43	1	16	1,511	46	11	22

NOTE.—Average ages in above table are for fiscal years, except 1902 and 1903, which are for calendar years.

TABLE 12.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color and by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.						February.						March.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.
1894	25	19	44	32	16	48	19	16	35	31	26	57	31	22	53	33	29	62
1895	24	18	42	22	25	47	20	16	36	31	20	51	28	28	56	22	29	51
1896	26	12	38	30	29	59	29	18	47	26	21	47	29	20	49	32	29	61
1897	28	23	51	27	20	47	26	20	46	18	33	51	28	19	47	33	27	60
1898	19	21	40	24	20	44	14	17	31	31	13	44	31	16	47	20	24	44
1899	22	22	44	32	28	60	26	15	41	29	21	50	22	9	31	33	20	53
1900	28	16	44	32	19	51	25	14	39	19	26	45	22	13	35	36	23	59
1901	24	19	43	34	33	67	25	19	44	35	18	53	21	16	37	25	16	41
1902	29	9	38	29	18	47	19	17	36	31	12	43	21	13	34	16	15	31
1903	27	23	50	28	20	48	21	16	37	26	23	49	35	16	51	18	10	28
Total	252	182	434	280	228	508	224	168	392	277	213	490	268	172	440	268	222	490

Calendar year.	April.						May.						June.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.
1894	29	13	42	33	25	58	19	22	41	33	34	67	83	66	149	79	82	161
1895	26	17	43	23	22	45	24	17	41	25	20	45	80	20	50	31	22	53
1896	19	13	32	28	22	50	19	16	35	29	18	47	53	34	87	54	43	107
1897	20	18	38	14	21	35	23	9	32	26	21	47	40	27	67	41	43	84
1898	14	6	20	20	17	37	15	20	35	30	17	47	44	33	77	50	50	100
1899	16	21	37	34	21	55	21	11	32	18	24	42	23	25	48	41	33	74
1900	20	12	32	24	37	61	23	9	32	19	24	43	46	28	74	58	50	108
1901	22	13	35	19	20	39	18	14	32	18	21	39	31	16	47	49	27	76
1902	14	11	25	36	23	59	14	12	26	23	17	40	39	26	65	58	35	93
1903	13	10	23	21	13	34	23	16	39	11	25	36	31	20	51	45	31	76
Total	193	134	327	252	221	473	199	146	345	232	221	453	420	295	715	506	426	932

Calendar year.	July.						August.						September.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.	M.	F.	To-tal.
1894	48	52	100	52	55	107	34	16	50	35	32	67	27	33	60	33	28	61
1895	55	64	119	81	55	136	56	35	91	57	35	92	38	26	64	33	33	66
1896	63	55	118	73	89	162	48	40	88	49	39	88	30	24	54	32	24	56
1897	44	40	84	42	55	97	31	20	51	45	32	77	20	36	56	38	33	71
1898	45	35	80	68	43	111	27	27	54	49	16	65	19	22	41	43	31	74
1899	44	46	90	55	45	100	31	32	63	39	38	77	30	20	50	29	42	71
1900	75	54	129	60	59	119	36	20	56	36	30	66	22	26	48	38	29	67
1901	54	59	113	71	69	140	28	17	45	33	29	62	26	18	44	24	28	52
1902	55	41	96	52	64	116	30	22	52	38	30	68	22	19	41	28	28	56
1903	43	32	75	38	45	83	37	17	54	37	30	67	20	17	37	22	17	39
Total	528	478	1,004	592	579	1,171	358	246	604	418	311	729	254	241	495	320	293	613

TABLE 12.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia of children under 1 year of age, by sex and color and by months and years, etc.—Continued.*

Calendar year.	October.						November.						December.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1894.....	24	20	44	29	31	60	17	15	32	24	16	40	22	14	36	23	17	40
1895.....	34	21	55	41	27	68	20	17	37	20	31	51	26	20	46	19	20	39
1896.....	26	19	45	20	21	41	19	17	36	21	24	45	21	21	42	19	12	31
1897.....	29	16	45	28	15	43	24	19	43	24	15	39	19	15	34	30	31	61
1898.....	22	24	46	27	26	53	26	17	43	18	11	29	26	17	43	30	14	44
1899.....	20	21	41	32	21	53	13	12	25	22	26	48	22	13	35	29	17	46
1900.....	30	22	52	21	17	38	19	22	41	24	16	40	19	11	30	23	17	45
1901.....	32	23	55	28	25	53	18	10	28	13	19	32	6	13	19	24	14	38
1902.....	21	13	34	34	24	58	22	20	42	26	17	43	17	14	31	28	33	61
1903.....	23	13	36	25	13	38	18	18	36	23	13	36	16	8	24	22	23	45
Total.....	261	192	453	285	220	505	196	167	363	215	188	403	194	146	340	252	198	450

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Grand total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894.....		378		308	686	828	1,514
1895.....		361		299	660	744	1,424
1896.....		382		289	671	794	1,465
1897.....		332		262	594	712	1,306
1898.....		302		255	557	692	1,249
1899.....		290		247	537	729	1,266
1900.....		365		247	612	732	1,344
1901.....		305		237	542	692	1,234
1902.....		303		217	520	715	1,235
1903.....		307		206	513	579	1,092
Total.....		3,345		2,567	5,912	7,217	13,129

TABLE 13.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	60	70	130	57	84	141	78	105	183	58	83	141	56	91	147	173	190	363
1895.....	62	66	128	57	79	136	67	85	152	59	66	125	62	60	122	66	81	147
1896.....	68	86	154	65	85	150	77	102	179	53	74	127	48	67	115	99	123	222
1897.....	68	70	138	65	74	139	62	86	148	48	55	103	42	64	106	79	109	188
1898.....	53	59	112	52	65	117	66	74	140	37	63	100	49	76	125	96	127	223
1899.....	77	91	168	66	80	146	66	79	145	52	79	131	42	54	96	62	100	162
1900.....	55	65	120	55	68	123	60	86	146	56	87	143	46	72	118	92	129	221
1901.....	60	89	149	59	70	129	56	65	121	46	62	108	38	56	94	62	94	156
1902.....	53	69	122	47	61	108	49	50	99	38	82	120	37	61	98	76	111	187
1903.....	63	76	139	63	83	146	71	62	133	33	60	93	48	48	96	58	92	150
Total.....	619	741	1,360	586	749	1,335	652	794	1,446	480	711	1,191	468	649	1,117	863	1,156	2,019

Calendar year.	July.			August.			September.			October.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	122	133	255	77	93	170	88	83	171	69	84	153
1895.....	145	156	301	120	116	236	83	98	176	87	95	182
1896.....	148	189	337	112	120	232	68	72	140	57	60	117
1897.....	104	131	235	69	115	184	75	93	168	55	65	120
1898.....	109	132	241	70	86	156	61	107	168	71	90	161
1899.....	116	119	235	76	107	183	79	102	181	56	81	137
1900.....	152	163	315	78	90	168	61	86	147	70	66	136
1901.....	137	169	306	61	85	146	63	65	128	65	76	141
1902.....	117	154	271	68	92	160	49	71	120	48	67	115
1903.....	84	113	197	63	84	147	53	53	106	44	50	94
Total.....	1,234	1,459	2,693	794	988	1,782	640	825	1,505	622	734	1,356

TABLE 13.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia, by months and race, under 5 years of age during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive—Continued.

Calendar year.	November.			December.			Total.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894.....	55	55	110	55	61	116	948	1,132	2,080
1895.....	52	71	123	70	55	125	980	1,023	1,953
1896.....	43	61	104	54	50	104	892	1,089	1,981
1897.....	60	67	127	47	79	126	774	1,008	1,782
1898.....	68	56	124	66	61	127	798	996	1,794
1899.....	47	65	112	57	67	124	796	1,024	1,820
1900.....	56	61	117	40	63	103	821	1,036	1,857
1901.....	47	50	97	49	58	107	743	994	1,677
1902.....	55	59	114	42	82	124	679	969	1,638
1903.....	46	49	95	48	63	111	674	833	1,507
Total.....	529	594	1,123	528	634	1,162	8,055	10,084	18,099

TABLE 14.—Showing percentages of deaths in the District of Columbia of persons under 1 year of age to deaths of all ages, to births, and to deaths of persons under 5 years of age; percentage of deaths of those under 5 years of age to deaths of all ages; also death rates per 1,000 inhabitants of children under 1 and under 5 years of age during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	Total deaths of those under 1 year old.	Total deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths of those under 1 year to total deaths of all ages.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of those under 1 year.	Total reported births, not including stillbirths.	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to reported births.	Total deaths of those under 5 years of age.	Percentage of deaths of those under 5 years to total deaths of all ages.	Percentage of deaths under 1 year to those under 5 years old.	Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of those under 5 years.
1894.....	1,514	5,868	25.80	5.65	4,968	30.48	2,080	35.44	72.79	7.75
1895.....	1,424	5,782	24.63	5.22	4,770	29.85	1,953	33.78	72.91	7.17
1896.....	1,465	5,832	25.12	5.32	4,587	32.15	1,981	33.97	73.95	7.19
1897.....	1,306	5,486	23.80	4.71	4,577	28.58	1,782	32.48	73.29	6.42
1898.....	1,249	5,815	21.48	4.49	5,054	24.71	1,794	30.85	69.62	6.45
1899.....	1,266	5,863	21.59	4.55	4,360	29.04	1,820	31.04	69.56	6.54
1900.....	1,344	6,059	22.18	4.82	4,768	28.19	1,857	30.64	72.37	6.66
1901.....	1,254	6,050	20.72	4.43	4,355	28.79	1,677	27.72	74.78	5.92
1902.....	1,235	5,788	21.34	4.26	4,932	25.04	1,638	28.30	75.89	5.66
1903.....	1,092	5,944	18.37	3.69	5,124	21.31	1,507	25.35	72.46	5.11

TABLE 15.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.					February.					March.				
	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	
1894.....	281	1.55	190	2.19	1.76	237	1.31	205	2.37	1.65	290	1.60	244	2.82	1.99
1895.....	270	1.46	178	2.04	1.65	275	1.43	200	2.29	1.74	291	1.57	224	2.57	1.89
1896.....	282	1.50	226	2.57	1.84	289	1.54	204	2.33	1.79	292	1.55	236	2.69	1.92
1897.....	291	1.54	201	2.28	1.77	312	1.66	216	2.45	1.90	280	1.48	218	2.47	1.79
1898.....	253	1.33	175	2.00	1.54	250	1.31	186	2.12	1.57	273	1.46	202	2.30	1.73
1899.....	351	1.84	235	2.69	2.10	274	1.44	241	3.76	1.85	266	1.39	223	2.56	1.76
1900.....	297	1.55	192	2.21	1.75	244	1.27	189	2.18	1.55	339	1.77	225	2.59	2.02
1901.....	357	1.83	251	2.87	2.15	309	1.58	236	2.70	1.93	322	1.65	232	2.65	1.96
1902.....	372	1.96	257	2.83	1.83	262	1.31	187	2.10	1.55	291	1.45	176	1.97	1.61
1903.....	224	1.58	251	2.78	.....	321	1.57	252	2.79	.....	339	1.65	229	2.53	.....
Total.....	2,978	.....	2,156	.....	.....	2,773	.....	2,116	.....	.....	2,988	.....	2,209	.....	.....

TABLE 15.—Showing deaths and death rates in the District of Columbia, by race and by months, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive—Continued.

Calen- dar year.	April.					May.					June.				
	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	
1894....	256	1.41	218	2.52	1.77	229	1.26	222	2.56	1.68	373	2.06	313	3.62	2.56
1895....	275	1.48	210	2.41	1.78	229	1.24	178	2.04	1.49	227	1.23	198	2.27	1.56
1896....	256	1.36	223	2.54	1.74	226	1.17	174	1.96	1.43	244	1.30	231	2.63	1.72
1897....	226	1.19	189	2.14	1.60	205	1.08	175	1.99	1.37	245	1.29	224	2.54	1.69
1898....	242	1.27	178	2.03	1.61	243	1.28	196	2.23	1.58	258	1.35	250	2.85	1.83
1899....	244	1.28	204	2.34	1.61	237	1.24	188	2.16	1.53	256	1.34	203	2.33	1.65
1900....	321	1.67	255	2.92	2.07	256	1.33	205	2.36	1.66	244	1.27	245	2.83	1.75
1901....	267	1.37	194	2.24	1.63	227	1.16	188	2.15	1.47	230	1.18	227	2.59	1.62
1902....	275	1.37	259	2.91	1.84	244	1.22	209	2.35	1.56	270	1.35	236	2.65	1.75
1903....	268	1.31	191	2.12	.....	257	1.25	193	2.14	.....	253	1.23	229	2.53	.....
Total	2,630	.....	2,121	.....	.....	2,347	.....	1,928	.....	.....	2,600	.....	2,356	.....	.....

Calen- dar year.	July.					August.					September.				
	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	
1894....	302	1.66	283	3.27	2.18	235	1.29	190	2.19	1.59	273	1.50	180	2.08	1.69
1895....	303	1.64	268	3.08	2.10	297	1.60	259	2.97	2.04	242	1.30	217	2.49	1.69
1896....	334	1.78	344	3.92	2.46	334	1.78	231	2.63	2.05	204	1.09	206	2.35	1.49
1897....	259	1.37	261	2.96	1.87	207	1.09	228	2.59	1.57	260	1.37	195	2.21	1.64
1898....	333	1.75	275	3.13	2.19	255	1.34	214	2.44	1.69	243	1.28	239	2.72	1.73
1899....	300	1.57	239	2.74	1.90	246	1.29	251	2.88	1.78	277	1.45	232	2.66	1.83
1900....	408	2.12	322	3.71	2.62	294	1.53	231	2.66	1.88	203	1.06	198	2.28	1.44
1901....	390	2.00	337	3.85	2.57	339	1.22	232	2.65	1.67	248	1.27	204	2.33	1.60
1902....	293	1.46	275	3.09	1.96	237	1.18	222	2.49	1.59	231	1.15	190	2.13	1.45
1903....	282	1.37	248	2.74	.....	226	1.10	198	2.19	.....	232	1.13	164	1.82	.....
Total	3,204	.....	2,852	.....	.....	2,570	.....	2,256	.....	.....	2,413	.....	2,025	.....	.....

Calen- dar year.	Oct.ber.					November.					December.				
	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.	White.		Colored.		Monthly death rate per 1,000 total population.
	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.		Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	Deaths.	Monthly death rate.	
1894....	246	1.36	236	2.78	1.80	239	1.27	178	2.05	1.53	260	1.43	196	2.26	1.70
1895....	357	1.93	206	2.36	2.07	251	1.40	190	2.18	1.65	261	1.41	168	1.93	1.58
1896....	284	1.51	192	2.19	1.73	236	1.26	163	1.86	1.45	265	1.41	162	1.85	1.53
1897....	222	1.17	178	2.02	1.44	258	1.36	183	2.08	1.59	248	1.28	210	2.38	1.63
1898....	277	1.45	220	2.51	1.79	293	1.54	187	2.13	1.73	343	1.80	225	2.57	2.04
1899....	269	1.41	212	2.43	1.73	246	1.29	176	2.02	1.62	286	1.50	207	2.37	1.77
1900....	257	1.34	195	2.25	1.62	255	1.33	183	2.11	1.57	302	1.57	199	2.29	1.80
1901....	262	1.34	213	2.43	1.68	240	1.23	189	2.16	1.52	264	1.35	192	2.19	1.61
1902....	276	1.38	214	2.40	1.69	252	1.26	163	1.83	1.43	289	1.44	208	2.33	1.72
1903....	273	1.33	177	1.96	.....	291	1.42	186	2.06	.....	332	1.62	228	2.52	.....
Total	2,723	.....	2,043	.....	.....	2,561	.....	1,798	.....	.....	2,845	.....	1,995	.....	.....

TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, by race and by years, in the District of Columbia during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	1 Aneurism.						2 Angina pectoris.						3 Apoplexy.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	3	7	10	0.016	0.081	0.037	12	4	16	0.066	0.046	0.060	123	52	175	0.678	0.601	0.653
1895	7	2	9	.037	.023	.033	15	8	23	.081	.092	.084	125	54	179	.675	.620	.657
1896	4	2	6	.021	.023	.022	8	3	11	.042	.064	.040	151	79	230	.804	.901	.835
1897	2	7	9	.011	.079	.032	21	3	24	.111	.034	.086	132	81	213	.697	.920	.768
1898	4	2	6	.021	.023	.022	16	4	20	.084	.046	.072	141	108	249	.740	1.232	.895
1899	5	2	7	.026	.023	.025	15	3	18	.078	.034	.065	172	91	263	.899	1.043	.945
1900	5	2	7	.026	.023	.025	17	3	20	.089	.035	.072	176	98	274	.917	1.130	.983
1901	5	3	8	.026	.034	.029	18	4	22	.092	.046	.078	172	102	274	.880	1.166	.969
1902	0	1	1	.000	.011	.004	19	2	21	.095	.022	.073	143	79	222	.713	.887	.767
1903	5	1	6	.024	.011	.020	18	4	22	.088	.044	.075	190	92	282	.927	1.018	.955
Totals	40	29	69	.021	.033	.025	159	38	197	.083	.043	.071	1,525	836	2,361	.793	.952	.843

Calendar year.	4 Arterio-sclerosis.						5 Bright's disease.						6 Chicken pox.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	1	0	1	0.005	0.000	0.004	134	70	204	0.738	0.809	0.761	0	1	1	0.000	0.011	0.004
1895	0	1	1	.000	.011	.004	130	52	182	.702	.597	.668	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1896	4	0	4	.021	.000	.014	142	89	231	.756	1.015	.838	1	0	1	.005	.000	.004
1897	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	157	77	234	.829	.874	.843	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1898	2	0	2	.011	.000	.007	204	106	310	1.071	1.208	1.114	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1899	3	2	5	.016	.023	.018	173	109	282	.905	1.249	1.013	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1900	8	1	9	.042	.011	.032	205	109	314	1.068	1.257	1.126	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1901	22	3	25	.113	.034	.088	188	152	340	.962	1.738	1.202	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
1902	29	16	45	.145	.180	.155	196	131	327	.977	1.470	1.129	0	1	1	.000	.011	.004
1903	30	1	31	.146	.011	.105	225	106	331	1.098	1.173	1.121	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000
Totals	99	24	123	.050	.027	.043	1,754	1,601	2,755	.831	1.139	.982	1	2	3	.000	.002	.001

Calendar year.	7 Cholera morbus.						8 Cirrhosis of liver.						9 Diabetes.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	4	3	7	0.022	0.035	0.026	15	7	22	0.083	0.081	0.082	8	4	12	0.044	0.046	0.045
1895	4	1	5	.021	.011	.018	24	3	27	.130	.034	.099	17	2	19	.092	.023	.070
1896	4	3	7	.021	.034	.025	24	10	34	.128	.114	.123	6	4	10	.032	.046	.036
1897	2	1	3	.011	.011	.011	11	9	20	.058	.102	.072	14	2	16	.074	.023	.058
1898	2	3	5	.011	.034	.018	16	3	19	.084	.034	.068	18	1	19	.095	.011	.068
1899	2	2	4	.010	.023	.014	23	5	28	.120	.057	.101	13	0	13	.068	.000	.047
1900	2	1	3	.010	.011	.011	14	8	22	.073	.092	.079	18	3	21	.094	.035	.075
1901	4	1	5	.020	.011	.018	22	2	24	.113	.023	.085	21	2	23	.107	.023	.081
1902	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	25	3	28	.125	.034	.097	19	8	27	.095	.090	.093
1903	0	1	1	.000	.011	.003	34	8	42	.166	.089	.142	29	2	31	.142	.022	.105
Totals	25	17	42	.013	.019	.015	208	58	266	.108	.065	.095	163	28	191	.084	.032	.068

a Deaths and average death rate.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, by race and by years, etc.—Continued.

Calendar year.	10 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).						11 Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).						12 Diarrhea and enteritis (all).					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	244	515	1.493	2.819	1.921
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	235	473	1.285	2.697	1.737
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	266	530	1.405	3.032	1.926
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	201	388	.987	2.282	1.398
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	260	457	1.035	2.965	1.643
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	233	432	1.041	2.672	1.552
1900.....	171	217	388	0.891	2.503	1.392	59	18	77	0.308	0.207	0.276	230	235	465	1.198	2.710	1.668
1901.....	128	216	344	.655	2.469	1.216	58	24	82	.297	.274	.290	186	240	426	.952	2.743	1.506
1902.....	119	210	329	.594	2.357	1.136	68	25	93	.339	.285	.321	187	235	422	.933	2.637	1.457
1903.....	114	168	282	.556	1.859	.955	58	36	94	.283	.398	.318	172	204	376	.839	2.258	1.274
Total a.	532	811	1,343	.672	2.297	1.175	243	103	346	.307	.291	.301	2,131	2,353	4,484	1.117	2.681	1.608

Calendar year.	13 Diphtheria and croup.						14 Diseases of the heart.						15 Dropsy.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	134	61	195	0.738	0.705	0.727	179	136	315	0.986	1.571	1.175	5	8	13	0.027	0.092	0.048
1895.....	49	17	66	.265	.195	.242	214	150	364	1.156	1.721	1.337	10	11	21	.054	.126	.077
1896.....	82	23	105	.437	.262	.381	233	171	404	1.241	1.949	1.466	2	3	5	.011	.034	.018
1897.....	66	49	115	.348	.556	.414	216	180	396	1.140	2.044	1.427	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007
1898.....	118	85	203	.620	.969	.730	281	185	466	1.475	2.109	1.675	1	4	5	.005	.046	.018
1899.....	126	64	190	.659	.734	.682	221	200	421	1.156	2.293	1.512	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007
1900.....	75	39	114	.391	.450	.409	298	211	509	1.552	2.433	1.826	2	3	5	.010	.035	.018
1901.....	73	26	99	.374	.297	.350	254	209	463	1.300	2.389	1.637	0	2	2	.000	.023	.007
1902.....	35	15	50	.175	.168	.173	229	216	445	1.142	2.424	1.537	6	2	8	.030	.022	.028
1903.....	19	3	22	.093	.033	.075	297	216	513	1.449	2.391	1.738	5	1	6	.025	.011	.021
Total a.	777	382	1,159	.410	.437	.418	2,422	1,874	4,296	1.259	2.132	1.533	33	36	69	.017	.041	.025

Calendar year.	16 Dysentery.						17 Epilepsy.						18 Gastritis.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	34	39	73	0.187	0.451	0.272	22	11	33	0.121	0.127	0.123	32	9	41	0.176	0.103	0.153
1895.....	38	17	55	.050	.195	.202	23	15	38	.124	.172	.140	35	14	49	.189	.161	.180
1896.....	17	18	35	.029	.205	.127	14	10	24	.075	.114	.088	18	5	23	.096	.057	.083
1897.....	19	11	30	.100	.125	.108	13	14	27	.069	.159	.097	28	13	41	.148	.148	.148
1898.....	15	6	21	.079	.069	.076	15	9	24	.079	.103	.086	15	10	30	.079	.171	.108
1899.....	21	11	32	.110	.126	.115	16	9	25	.084	.103	.089	21	15	31	.110	.114	.111
1900.....	17	20	37	.089	.231	.133	22	9	31	.115	.104	.111	39	9	48	.203	.104	.172
1901.....	11	13	24	.056	.149	.085	8	8	16	.041	.091	.057	35	27	62	.179	.309	.219
1902.....	16	15	31	.080	.168	.107	19	10	29	.095	.112	.100	38	22	60	.190	.247	.207
1903.....	13	8	21	.064	.089	.107	14	9	23	.068	.100	.078	48	21	69	.234	.232	.234
Total a.	201	158	359	.106	.181	.130	166	104	270	.087	.118	.097	309	145	454	.160	.165	.162

a Deaths and average death rate.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, by race and by years, etc.—Continued.

Calendar year.	19 Grippe.						20 Hernia.						21 Insanity.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	T.	C.
1894.....	33	6	39	0.182	0.069	0.145	6	4	10	0.083	0.046	0.037	24	6	30	0.132	0.069	0.112
1895.....	4	7	11	.021	.080	.040	7	9	16	.037	.103	.059	37	5	42	.200	.057	.154
1896.....	27	3	30	.144	.034	.109	3	4	7	.016	.046	.025	56	10	66	.298	.114	.240
1897.....	36	4	40	.190	.045	.144	4	8	12	.021	.091	.043	37	16	53	.195	.182	.191
1898.....	16	4	20	.084	.046	.072	4	2	6	.021	.023	.022	60	14	74	.315	.160	.266
1899.....	34	2	36	.178	.023	.129	2	1	3	.010	.011	.011	33	9	42	.173	.103	.151
1900.....	50	5	55	.261	.058	.197	5	8	13	.026	.092	.047	31	10	41	.161	.115	.147
1901.....	62	8	70	.317	.091	.247	8	4	12	.041	.046	.042	26	6	32	.133	.069	.113
1902.....	35	24	59	.175	.269	.204	8	7	15	.040	.079	.052	34	10	44	.170	.112	.152
1903.....	49	55	104	.239	.609	.352	5	6	11	.024	.066	.037	18	9	27	.088	.099	.091
Total a..	345	118	464	.179	.132	.164	52	53	105	.027	.060	.038	356	95	451	.187	.108	.162

Calendar year.	22 Malarial fever.						23 Malignant growth.						24 Measles.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	20	33	53	0.110	0.381	0.198	116	30	146	0.639	0.347	0.545	2	0	2	0.011	0.000	0.008
1895.....	91	60	151	.491	.668	.554	108	35	143	.583	.402	.525	10	1	11	.054	.011	.040
1896.....	27	16	43	.144	.182	.156	87	65	152	.463	.741	.552	29	40	69	.154	.456	.256
1897.....	37	5	42	.195	.057	.151	112	45	157	.591	.511	.566	0	1	1	.000	.011	.004
1898.....	35	16	51	.184	.182	.183	122	38	160	.641	.433	.575	13	7	20	.068	.080	.072
1899.....	27	20	47	.141	.229	.169	132	52	184	.690	.596	.661	12	10	22	.063	.114	.079
1900.....	26	21	47	.135	.242	.169	147	71	218	.766	.819	.782	27	18	45	.141	.207	.161
1901.....	20	19	39	.102	.217	.138	144	51	195	.737	.583	.689	11	2	13	.056	.023	.046
1902.....	18	12	30	.090	.135	.104	172	45	217	.858	.505	.749	2	7	9	.010	.079	.081
1903.....	14	8	22	.068	.088	.074	162	58	220	.791	.642	.745	31	13	44	.151	.144	.149
Total a..	315	210	525	.166	.240	.190	1,302	490	1,792	.676	.558	.639	137	99	236	.071	.113	.085

Calendar year.	25 Meningitis.						26 Mumps.						27 Paralysis, paraplegia, and hemiplegia.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	48	30	78	0.264	0.347	0.291	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	51	45	96	0.281	0.520	0.358
1895.....	63	30	93	.341	.344	.342	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	51	43	94	.275	.493	.345
1896.....	55	21	76	.293	.239	.276	0	1	1	.000	.011	.004	36	19	55	.192	.216	.200
1897.....	49	28	77	.259	.318	.277	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	26	14	40	.137	.159	.144
1898.....	66	40	106	.347	.456	.381	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	33	21	54	.173	.239	.194
1899.....	91	38	129	.476	.436	.463	1	0	1	.005	.000	.004	34	15	49	.178	.172	.176
1900.....	74	27	101	.385	.311	.362	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	27	16	43	.141	.185	.154
1901.....	65	18	83	.333	.206	.293	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	36	20	56	.184	.229	.198
1902.....	50	23	73	.249	.258	.252	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	30	26	56	.150	.292	.193
1903.....	35	23	58	.171	.254	.196	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	24	19	43	.117	.210	.146
Total a..	596	278	874	.312	.317	.313	1	1	2	.000	.001	.001	348	238	586	.183	.272	.211

a Deaths and average death rate.

TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, by race and by years, etc.—Continued.*

Calendar year.	28 Pneumonia.						29 Pulmonary tuberculosis.						30 Rheumatism.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	188	230	418	1.036	2.658	1.559	344	428	772	1.896	4.945	2.886	18	10	28	0.099	0.115	0.104
1895	238	213	451	1.285	2.444	1.656	365	408	773	1.971	4.682	2.838	24	13	37	.130	.149	.136
1896	211	272	483	1.124	3.099	1.756	392	452	844	2.087	5.152	3.065	24	8	32	.128	.092	.116
1897	280	254	534	1.478	2.884	1.924	355	464	819	1.874	5.269	2.951	15	7	22	.080	.080	.079
1898	219	248	467	1.150	2.828	1.679	371	450	821	1.948	5.131	2.952	16	4	20	.084	.046	.072
1899	210	269	479	1.098	3.085	1.720	377	392	769	1.861	4.495	2.762	7	4	11	.037	.046	.040
1900	188	217	406	.979	2.503	1.453	372	448	820	1.938	5.166	2.942	24	7	31	.125	.081	.111
1901	168	244	412	.860	2.789	1.456	363	449	812	1.858	5.132	2.871	38	10	48	.194	.114	.170
1902	217	261	478	1.082	2.929	1.651	312	374	686	1.556	4.197	2.369	22	18	40	.110	.202	.138
1903	248	311	559	1.211	3.442	1.894	355	421	776	1.733	4.660	2.629	20	9	29	.098	.099	.098
Total a ..	2,167	2,519	4,686	1.130	2.866	1.675	3,606	4,286	7,892	1.872	4.883	2.826	208	90	298	.108	.102	.106

Calendar year.	31 Scarlet fever.						32 Smallpox.						33 Softening of the brain.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	16	3	19	0.088	0.035	0.071	3	7	10	0.016	0.081	0.037	16	4	20	0.088	0.046	0.075
1895	20	8	28	.108	.092	.103	8	1	9	.049	.011	.033	14	7	21	.076	.080	.077
1896	4	1	5	.021	.011	.018	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.021	.067	.033
1897	4	0	4	.021	.000	.014	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	8	.043	.....	.029
1898	16	2	18	.084	.023	.065	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	12	5	17	.063	.057	.061
1899	20	5	25	.105	.057	.089	0	1	1	.....	.011	.004	12	3	15	.063	.084	.054
1900	12	1	13	.063	.011	.047	4	0	4	.021	.....	.014	14	5	19	.073	.068	.068
1901	11	0	11	.056	.000	.039	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	21	4	25	.107	.046	.088
1902	4	2	6	.020	.022	.021	1	0	1	.005	.....	.004	8	5	13	.040	.056	.045
1903	2	0	2	.010	.000	.007	1	1	2	.005	.011	.007	13	5	18	.063	.055	.061
Total a ..	109	22	131	.058	.025	.047	17	10	27	.009	.011	.010	122	43	165	.064	.049	.059

Calendar year.	34 Steam railroad accidents.						35 Street railroad accidents.						36 Suicides.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894	5	1	6	0.027	0.011	0.022	6	2	8	0.033	0.023	0.030	32	5	37	0.176	0.058	0.138
1895	10	4	14	.054	.046	.051	6	1	7	.032	.011	.026	33	3	36	.178	.034	.132
1896	14	2	16	.075	.023	.058	8	1	9	.043	.011	.033	40	5	45	.213	.067	.164
1897	14	3	17	.075	.035	.061	4	2	6	.021	.023	.022	47	6	53	.248	.069	.191
1898	12	2	14	.063	.023	.050	5	1	6	.026	.011	.022	28	3	31	.147	.084	.111
1899	10	6	16	.052	.069	.058	5	2	7	.026	.023	.025	24	5	29	.126	.057	.104
1900	18	4	22	.094	.046	.079	4	2	6	.021	.023	.022	27	5	32	.141	.058	.115
1901	9	5	14	.046	.057	.049	4	2	6	.020	.023	.021	26	5	31	.133	.067	.110
1902	16	5	21	.080	.056	.073	6	3	9	.030	.034	.031	37	3	40	.185	.034	.138
1903	15	3	18	.073	.033	.061	4	1	5	.020	.012	.017	51	8	59	.249	.089	.200
Total a ..	123	35	158	.064	.040	.056	52	17	69	.028	.019	.025	345	48	393	.180	.055	.140

a Deaths and average death rate.

TABLE 16.—Showing the number of deaths and relative mortality of certain specified diseases, contagious and otherwise, by race and by years, etc.—Continued.

Calendar year.	37 Typhoid fever.						38 Typho-malarial fever.						39 Whooping cough.					
	Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.			Deaths.			1,000 death rate.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	136	74	210	0.749	0.855	0.783	8	10	18	0.044	0.115	0.067	49	55	104	0.270	0.635	0.388
1895.....	119	82	201	.643	.941	.738	6	13	19	.032	.149	.070	24	18	42	.130	.207	.154
1896.....	88	53	141	.468	.604	.512	3	4	7	.016	.046	.025	15	17	32	.080	.194	.116
1897.....	71	50	121	.375	.568	.436	2	4	6	.011	.045	.022	34	77	111	.180	.874	.400
1898.....	97	85	182	.509	.969	.654	4	5	9	.021	.057	.032	9	12	21	.047	.137	.076
1899.....	94	100	194	.492	1.145	.697	2	4	6	.010	.046	.022	16	7	23	.084	.080	.083
1900.....	130	88	218	.677	1.015	.782	0	1	1	.....	.011	.004	33	59	92	.172	.680	.330
1901.....	89	80	169	.456	.914	.597	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30	35	65	.154	.404	.230
1902.....	152	74	226	.758	.830	.780	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	85	91	126	.175	1.021	.435
1903.....	83	57	140	.405	.631	.474	0	0	0	.000	.000	.000	25	50	75	.122	.553	.254
Total α ..	1,059	743	1,802	.553	.847	.645	25	41	66	.013	.047	.024	270	421	691	.141	.479	.247

α Deaths and average death rate.

NOTE.—No. 4. Embraces arterio-sclerosis and arterial atheroma. No. 5. Bright's disease, nephritis, uraemia, albuminuria, waxy kidney, and cirrhosis of kidney. Nos. 10, 11, and 12. Athrepsia, cholera infantum, colitis, diarrhea, entero-colitis, enteritis, enteric catarrh, gastro-enteritis, and gastro-intestinal catarrh. No. 14. Cardiac asthma, atrophy, dropsy, embolism, paralysis, thrombus, carditis, dilatation of heart, endo-carditis, fatty degeneration of heart, heart disease (undefined), hydropicardium, hypertrophy of heart, myocarditis, osseous degeneration of heart, pericarditis, and valvular diseases of heart. No. 20. Intermittent and remittent fever, malarial cachexia. No. 27. General paralysis not included.

TABLE 17.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from bronchitis, by race and by months, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	10	9	19	5	12	17	15	14	29	7	9	16	6	5	11	2	8	10	3	5	8
1895.....	4	7	11	6	13	19	8	9	17	8	7	15	4	4	8	3	4	7	4	3	7
1896.....	7	8	15	6	9	17	7	14	21	4	13	17	3	5	8	2	3	5	1	4	5
1897.....	13	8	21	6	9	15	8	11	19	4	4	8	0	1	1	4	4	8	3	0	3
1898.....	5	5	10	7	10	17	6	9	15	2	0	2	2	8	10	0	4	4	2	3	5
1899.....	10	0	10	11	11	22	8	9	17	7	12	19	5	6	11	1	8	9	3	3	6
1900.....	7	7	14	9	6	15	4	6	10	4	12	16	6	6	12	1	4	5	3	4	7
1901.....	8	10	18	10	9	19	5	6	11	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	2	3	1	1	2
1902.....	8	13	21	8	7	15	3	4	7	6	11	17	2	10	12	3	6	9	2	1	3
1903.....	6	17	23	5	9	14	9	9	18	3	2	5	6	6	12	0	6	6	5	6	11
Total.....	78	84	162	75	95	170	73	91	164	48	75	123	37	56	98	17	49	66	27	30	57

Calendar year.	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894.....	2	4	6	1	3	4	3	4	7	7	3	10	5	5	10	66	81	147
1895.....	1	7	8	3	5	8	3	6	9	6	4	10	14	8	22	64	77	141
1896.....	2	2	4	3	3	6	5	1	6	5	3	8	6	6	12	53	71	124
1897.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	6	1	7	3	10	13	2	7	9	50	61	111
1898.....	1	3	4	5	3	8	4	2	6	8	4	12	11	5	16	53	58	106
1899.....	0	4	4	3	0	3	4	7	11	6	5	11	6	13	19	64	81	145
1900.....	1	5	6	1	2	3	3	7	4	3	4	8	7	7	14	51	66	117
1901.....	2	5	7	2	2	4	4	3	7	8	6	14	5	6	11	52	80	112
1902.....	3	4	7	3	5	8	3	6	9	16	7	23	9	16	25	66	90	156
1903.....	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	3	8	1	4	5	7	13	20	49	80	129
Total.....	13	37	50	23	31	54	41	36	77	64	50	114	72	86	158	568	720	1,288

TABLE 18.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant tumors, by race and by sex, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	White.		Colored.		Total.		All.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1894.....	48	68	10	20	58	88	146
1895.....	33	75	10	25	43	100	143
1896.....	34	53	36	29	70	82	152
1897.....	89	73	9	36	48	109	157
1898.....	39	83	10	28	49	111	160
1899.....	45	87	15	37	60	124	184
1900.....	59	88	23	48	82	136	218
1901.....	50	94	16	35	66	129	195
1902.....	62	111	15	30	77	141	218
1903.....	62	100	8	50	70	150	220
Total.....	471	832	152	338	623	1,170	1,793

TABLE 19.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from cancers and other malignant growths, with reference to race, marital relation, age, and organ involved, during the calendar year 1903.

Location of tumor.	White.		Colored.		Marital relation.		Age.											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Married or widowed.	Single.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 and over.
<i>Head, face, neck, etc.</i>																		
Face	7	2			6	3						1	1	2	4	1		
Frontal sinus			1		1									1				
Head				1		1						1						
Inferior maxilla	1			4	4	1						1		3	1			
Superior maxilla	1				1											1		
Larynx		2			1	1								1		1		
Neck	6				4	2						1		1	2	1	1	
Orbit		1			1									1				
Pharynx	1		1		1	1						1		1				
Throat	1				1								1					
Tongue	1					1						1						
<i>Digestive system.</i>																		
Liver	3	10	1	2	14	2						1	5	4	2	4		
Pancreas		4			4									2	1	1		
Stomach	26	11	4	6	40	7						3	6	11	21	5	1	
<i>Intestines, etc.</i>																		
Abdominal organs		1			1									1				
Colon	2	2			3	1						1	1	1	1			
Intestines		1		1	1	1					1			1				
Omentum	2	1			2	1				1					2			
Rectum	2			3	4	1					1	1		1		2		
Spleen		1			1										1			
<i>Female genital organs.</i>																		
Breast		21		9	21	9						3	10	6	3	5	3	
Uterus		33		21	46	8						13	14	14	11	2		
Vulva		3			3											3		
<i>Unclassified.</i>																		
Back	1				1												1	
Bladder	2		1	1	3	1						2		1		1		
Lower extremity	1			1	2													
Lung	2	1			2	1						1	1		1			
Multiple sarcoma		2				2								1	1			
Pelvis	2	2			3	1								1	1	2		1
Upper extremity	1	2		1	3	1							1	1	2			
Total	62	100	8	50	174	46				1	2	30	42	50	56	31	7	1

TABLE 20.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from congestion of the lungs, by race and by months, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	5	11	16	6	5	11	11	5	16	3	3	6	2	4	6	2	0	2	1	3	4
1895.....	3	10	13	9	8	17	5	7	12	13	7	20	5	6	11	2	0	2	5	5	10
1896.....	11	12	23	4	5	9	4	4	8	2	3	5	4	6	10	2	1	3	1	1	2
1897.....	5	7	12	4	9	13	5	8	13	5	4	9	2	5	7	1	2	3	0	1	1
1898.....	6	5	11	1	3	4	3	0	3	4	2	6	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
1899.....	4	2	6	3	0	3	3	5	8	3	2	5	6	1	7	3	0	3	1	0	1
1900.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	4	8	5	0	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	1	0	1
1901.....	2	2	4	4	2	6	7	3	10	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
1902.....	2	3	5	8	0	8	7	3	10	2	4	6	5	2	7	2	1	3	1	1	2
1903.....	5	5	10	6	5	11	4	5	9	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	0	2	2
Total.....	46	59	105	47	39	86	53	44	97	44	28	72	38	28	66	18	11	29	12	15	27

Calendar year.	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894.....	3	0	3	3	4	7	3	7	10	1	4	5	5	5	10	45	51	96
1895.....	1	2	3	2	1	3	7	2	9	5	9	14	8	5	13	65	62	127
1896.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	3	6	37	42	79
1897.....	2	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	32	30	71
1898.....	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	5	31	15	46
1899.....	0	4	4	3	0	3	4	0	4	1	2	3	2	0	2	33	16	49
1900.....	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	4	2	6	29	20	49
1901.....	2	0	2	1	5	6	7	3	10	6	6	12	6	4	10	46	31	77
1902.....	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	0	4	4	42	26	68
1903.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	3	7	36	29	65
Total.....	17	10	27	20	16	36	37	22	59	27	31	58	37	28	65	396	331	727

TABLE 21.—Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.				February.				March.				April.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1894.....	19	13	25	15	9	15	21	19	21	14	28	22	16	16	13	16
1895.....	16	17	19	18	25	20	16	11	12	8	17	25	19	19	27	16
1896.....	18	15	12	22	23	8	25	16	27	18	15	17	20	20	18	24
1897.....	16	21	21	25	25	17	18	23	20	9	20	26	19	13	16	20
1898.....	15	13	15	11	10	8	10	15	21	9	20	18	19	19	21	16
1899.....	24	15	18	15	22	13	25	23	19	11	11	20	19	14	19	15
1900.....	19	16	12	12	10	10	17	16	25	9	21	24	20	14	21	31
1901.....	20	20	17	20	20	12	19	27	19	14	28	17	22	15	14	21
1902.....	10	15	23	20	12	12	11	18	13	9	9	15	20	12	21	22
1903.....	12	17	18	25	19	11	17	20	27	12	16	24	14	14	32	12
Total.....	169	162	180	183	175	126	179	188	198	113	185	208	188	156	202	193

Calendar year.	May.				June.				July.				August.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1894.....	20	18	17	22	8	13	13	14	15	13	16	18	13	7	11	15
1895.....	23	13	15	19	19	9	18	11	11	10	17	19	10	14	18	22
1896.....	11	16	14	18	10	14	17	27	17	18	26	18	14	20	19	11
1897.....	17	8	21	17	17	9	15	20	19	12	19	23	8	8	19	19
1898.....	15	20	24	20	12	18	19	17	22	14	19	20	19	16	23	13
1899.....	23	18	15	17	17	17	14	10	15	16	14	6	15	9	25	15
1900.....	14	13	17	17	12	7	17	13	18	15	15	22	14	17	15	27
1901.....	21	10	24	25	20	9	19	15	11	14	18	19	17	13	16	22
1902.....	22	18	10	21	29	11	11	13	10	10	20	13	10	16	17	14
1903.....	13	12	18	18	18	15	18	22	19	9	13	16	13	10	12	19
Total.....	179	146	175	189	162	122	161	162	157	131	177	174	133	130	175	177

TABLE 21.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pulmonary tuberculosis, by race and sex, and by months and years, etc.—Continued.*

Calendar year.	September.				October.				November.				December.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1894.....	14	10	12	13	14	19	23	21	19	10	11	24	12	16	20	19
1895.....	18	11	21	7	17	20	12	13	16	14	12	29	13	11	15	11
1896.....	11	14	20	28	24	20	19	18	20	10	9	15	19	11	24	20
1897.....	18	12	13	12	20	10	18	21	12	16	16	22	15	14	24	16
1898.....	11	13	22	24	18	10	10	25	19	12	24	22	21	17	29	13
1899.....	12	14	10	16	14	14	17	22	14	11	14	16	13	18	14	21
1900.....	12	11	19	19	25	11	17	18	21	19	19	17	21	19	24	18
1901.....	10	9	18	16	14	19	19	13	17	15	13	17	11	11	20	12
1902.....	14	11	11	12	13	11	17	20	20	8	12	10	15	11	14	20
1903.....	18	14	9	16	19	10	12	14	19	13	14	23	20	7	15	23
Total.....	138	119	155	163	178	144	164	185	177	128	144	195	160	135	199	173

Calendar year.	Total white.		Total colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.
1894.....	180	164	210	218	344	428
1895.....	199	166	207	201	365	408
1896.....	208	184	218	234	392	452
1897.....	206	149	220	244	356	464
1898.....	202	169	236	214	371	450
1899.....	207	170	196	196	377	392
1900.....	211	161	214	234	372	448
1901.....	161	202	203	246	363	449
1902.....	188	144	176	198	332	374
1903.....	211	144	194	227	355	421
Total.....	1,973	1,653	2,074	2,212	3,626	4,286

TABLE 22.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from pneumonia, by race and by months, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.
1894.....	29	28	57	39	22	61	32	45	77	22	32	54	11	17	28	2	12	14	4	3	7
1895.....	26	24	50	35	33	68	40	35	75	30	24	54	17	7	24	6	9	15	8	9	17
1896.....	41	42	83	42	48	90	27	35	62	20	37	57	9	14	23	5	15	20	1	10	11
1897.....	55	34	89	61	38	99	41	35	76	31	26	57	13	17	30	10	9	19	2	6	8
1898.....	31	29	60	28	42	70	38	35	73	23	24	47	14	17	31	9	12	21	7	5	12
1899.....	42	45	87	29	54	83	32	30	62	26	35	61	11	23	34	5	11	16	2	4	6
1900.....	26	39	65	22	25	47	38	32	70	29	26	55	13	16	29	5	13	18	6	7	13
1901.....	32	52	84	20	35	55	29	49	78	20	24	44	8	13	21	6	12	18	2	6	8
1902.....	36	49	85	36	29	65	28	31	59	25	44	69	15	19	34	9	10	19	3	11	14
1903.....	32	45	77	55	55	110	43	29	72	18	24	42	13	25	38	9	18	27	5	7	12
Total.....	350	387	737	367	381	748	348	356	704	244	296	540	124	168	292	66	121	187	40	68	108

Calendar year.	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	W.	C.	T.	White.	Colored.	All.
1894.....	5	6	11	4	6	10	10	17	27	5	21	26	25	21	46	188	230	418
1895.....	5	4	9	7	8	15	11	17	28	29	22	51	24	21	45	238	213	451
1896.....	4	5	9	7	8	15	10	19	29	21	19	40	24	20	44	211	272	483
1897.....	6	10	16	7	10	17	10	12	22	16	21	37	27	26	63	279	254	533
1898.....	3	6	9	5	10	15	12	15	27	15	15	30	34	38	72	219	248	467
1899.....	7	4	11	7	8	15	11	16	27	14	9	23	24	30	54	210	269	479
1900.....	3	3	6	7	4	11	7	11	18	15	17	32	17	24	41	188	217	406
1901.....	5	3	8	5	5	10	10	10	12	16	28	19	19	38	57	168	244	412
1902.....	8	9	17	5	10	15	18	7	25	11	14	25	23	28	51	217	261	478
1903.....	5	9	14	7	16	23	9	15	24	17	27	44	35	41	76	248	311	559
Total.....	51	59	110	61	85	146	108	139	247	155	181	336	252	278	530	2,166	2,519	4,685

TABLE 23.—Showing total deaths in the District of Columbia, from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, and from said diseases taken together during each of the ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive, and showing also the death rate per 1,000 of each of such classes of deaths to total estimated population at each corresponding period.

Calendar year.	Esti- mated popu- lation.	Deaths from pneu- monia.	Death rate from pneu- monia to 1,000 esti- mated popu- lation.	Deaths from bron- chitis.	Death rate from bron- chitis to 1,000 esti- mated popu- lation.	Deaths from conges- tion of lungs.	Death rate from conges- tion of lungs to 1,000 esti- mated popu- lation.	Total deaths from pneumo- nia, bron- chitis, and con- gestion of lungs.	Death rate from pneu- monia, bronchi- tis, and conges- tion of lungs to 1,000 esti- mated popu- lation.
1894.....	268,057	418	1.56	147	0.55	96	0.36	661	2.47
1895.....	272,337	451	1.66	141	.52	127	.47	719	2.65
1896.....	275,562	483	1.75	124	.46	79	.29	686	2.49
1897.....	277,482	534	1.92	111	.40	71	.26	716	2.58
1898.....	278,145	467	1.68	106	.38	46	.17	619	2.23
1899.....	278,433	479	1.72	145	.52	49	.18	673	2.42
1900.....	278,729	405	1.45	117	.42	49	.18	571	2.05
1901.....	282,853	412	1.46	112	.40	77	.27	601	2.13
1902.....	289,596	478	1.65	156	.54	68	.23	702	2.42
1903.....	295,193	559	1.89	129	.44	65	.22	753	2.55
Total.....	2,796,387	4,686	1.67	1,288	.46	727	.26	6,701	2.40

TABLE 24.—Showing the mean daily dew point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs in the District of Columbia in each month during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Calendar year.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative hu- midity.	Deaths.
1894.....	29.4	76.6	92.0	26.2	73.0	89.0	35.0	65.6	122.0	39.2	63.2	76
1895.....	24.4	77.0	74.0	14.0	62.8	104.0	27.4	61.6	104.0	39.8	64.4	89
1896.....	23.2	69.4	121.0	24.7	67.2	116.0	27.0	67.0	91.0	43.4	65.5	79
1897.....	20.7	70.6	122.0	20.7	79.5	127.0	36.0	73.5	106.0	38.1	60.8	74
1898.....	27.2	72.4	81.0	23.4	68.9	91.0	38.7	73.7	91.0	37.0	62.9	55
1899.....	23.5	72.2	103.0	19.9	77.9	108.0	37.6	73.8	87.0	39.0	60.0	85
1900.....	24.9	71.7	84.0	22.9	69.9	66.0	25.8	62.4	88.0	38.0	56.7	76
1901.....	24.5	69.2	106.0	14.4	54.6	80.0	32.2	65.7	99.0	37.9	66.5	55
1902.....	20.0	66.0	111.0	18.7	66.0	88.0	36.3	73.0	76.0	39.0	61.6	92
1903.....	24.9	74.5	110.0	27.0	71.0	135.0	43.0	88.0	99.0	44.0	74.0	54
Average, 10 years.	24.2	71.9	100.4	21.1	69.0	100.4	33.9	69.9	96.5	39.5	63.5	73.5

TABLE 24.—*Showing the mean daily dew point and relative humidity, and the number of deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, etc.—Continued.*

Calendar year.	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1894.....	54.1	69.9	45.0	61.0	67.6	26.0	64.1	68.0	19.0	63.4	75.5	20
1895.....	52.0	72.6	43.0	63.9	72.3	24.0	62.5	74.8	84.0	65.4	72.0	20
1896.....	57.3	72.7	41.0	61.1	75.4	23.0	68.0	76.0	18.0	64.4	72.0	15
1897.....	51.0	69.3	38.0	60.4	74.8	30.0	67.6	77.7	13.0	65.0	78.0	19
1898.....	56.0	78.0	44.0	60.8	66.2	26.0	67.0	73.0	17.0	68.0	79.8	18
1899.....	53.2	70.0	52.0	64.1	71.8	23.0	66.4	75.2	13.0	67.1	81.3	19
1900.....	49.1	60.3	45.0	62.4	74.2	23.0	66.1	69.0	21.0	68.0	73.0	12
1901.....	52.9	75.4	35.0	68.3	75.2	25.0	70.6	78.5	14.0	69.0	82.6	17
1902.....	54.1	72.6	33.0	58.3	64.7	31.0	65.4	70.5	19.0	62.0	73.0	30
1903.....	54.0	73.0	55.0	60.0	81.0	36.0	66.0	74.0	25.0	65.0	83.0	17
Average, 10 years.	53.3	71.3	45.1	61.5	72.3	23.2	66.3	73.6	19.3	65.7	77.0	18.7

Calendar year.	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.	Dew point.	Relative humidity.	Deaths.
1894.....	64.2	76.9	21.0	47.6	76.2	44.0	32.1	68.3	41.0	27.8	65.4	66
1895.....	60.1	72.8	26.0	47.4	64.4	46.0	38.2	80.6	75.0	29.5	74.3	80
1896.....	58.9	78.2	24.0	43.1	72.3	39.0	40.4	74.4	52.0	24.3	67.5	62
1897.....	57.2	75.0	26.0	49.5	80.7	33.0	36.5	74.6	52.0	29.7	76.7	74
1898.....	59.9	75.7	23.0	50.0	80.0	36.0	34.0	73.8	44.0	24.8	69.3	93
1899.....	57.6	79.5	24.0	50.4	83.3	42.0	36.5	78.1	37.0	25.2	68.9	75
1900.....	63.1	76.0	18.0	54.4	84.6	27.0	38.6	73.0	45.0	26.4	71.7	61
1901.....	60.0	82.0	20.0	44.4	74.5	37.0	27.9	63.4	54.0	25.6	74.9	59
1902.....	58.8	80.8	26.0	49.3	80.1	43.0	42.5	78.3	53.0	27.0	75.7	80
1903.....	58.0	79.0	28.0	48.0	79.0	36.0	32.0	74.0	55.0	22.0	68.0	103
Average, 10 years.	59.7	77.5	23.6	48.4	77.5	33.3	35.8	73.8	50.8	26.2	71.2	75.3

TABLE 25.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from typhoid fever, excluding deaths from so-called "typho-malarial fever," by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1894.....	10	5	5	6	5	20	33	30	26
1895.....	3	0	0	1	2	1	12	27	56
1896.....	9	8	3	3	4	7	8	15	25
1897.....	13	4	4	4	6	9	10	16	18
1898.....	8	4	2	5	6	20	24	22	22
1899.....	10	4	7	6	3	6	9	38	30
1900.....	17	6	8	10	6	12	29	41	29
1901.....	7	2	8	2	4	10	16	33	28
1902.....	19	8	12	9	13	9	21	39	25
1903.....	9	5	9	6	6	3	17	26	18
Total.....	105	46	58	56	54	97	170	287	277

TABLE 25.—*Showing deaths in the District of Columbia from typhoid fever, excluding deaths from so-called "typho-malarial fever," etc.—Continued.*

Calendar year.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Race and sex.				Total.	Rate per 10,000 popu- lation.
				White.		Colored.			
				Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.		
1894.....	30	24	16	77	59	34	40	210	7.88
1895.....	55	24	20	66	53	41	41	201	7.88
1896.....	25	18	16	52	36	23	30	141	5.12
1897.....	10	9	18	39	32	23	27	121	4.36
1898.....	28	21	16	68	29	36	49	182	6.54
1899.....	28	27	26	59	35	55	45	194	6.97
1900.....	25	28	17	86	44	48	40	218	7.82
1901.....	21	22	16	62	27	48	32	169	5.97
1902.....	32	19	20	101	51	35	39	226	7.80
1903.....	19	8	14	56	27	31	26	140	4.74
Total.....	278	200	179	666	393	374	369	1,802	6.44

TABLE 26.—*Showing births reported in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by months, during the calendar year 1903.*

Month.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Twins.		Illegitimate.		Attended by physicians.		Attended by midwives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
January	431	142	117	102	70	4	8	6	39	207	64	52	108
February	364	119	111	71	63	6	4	5	28	177	58	53	76
March	353	112	106	71	65	2	2	3	34	175	66	42	70
April	330	90	124	58	58	2	2	5	23	169	54	45	62
May	391	124	102	74	91	4	4	4	38	188	74	38	91
June	442	149	142	86	65	10	6	9	44	247	74	44	77
July	448	162	136	69	81	6	2	9	44	247	79	51	71
August	431	172	153	78	78	10	4	12	29	258	69	57	87
September	504	180	178	74	72	6	4	8	31	306	75	52	71
October	408	145	113	84	66	2	2	3	26	213	74	45	76
November	480	169	165	93	53	10	4	7	32	290	71	44	75
December	492	148	149	92	103	6	4	9	46	248	116	49	79
Total by sex and color	5,124	1,712	1,595	952	865	68	46	80	414	2,735	874	572	943
Total by race .....	.....	3,307		1,817		.....		.....		.....		.....
Total for the year .....	.....	5,124				114		494		3,609		1,515	

TABLE 27.—Showing reported births in institutions in the District of Columbia, by race and sex, and by place of birth, during the calendar year 1903.

Month.	Color.	Sex.	Bruens Home.	Columbia Hospital.	Columbian University Hospital.	Freedmen's Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Home for Aged.	Providence Hospital.	Sibley Hospital.	St. Ann's Asylum.	St. Elizabeth Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
January	White	Male				1	2	1			5			2
		Female				1		1			4			
	Colored	Male				17		2	1					
		Female						2						
February	White	Male				1	1	2		1				
		Female									3			1
	Colored	Male				9	2	1			1			2
		Female				4	1							
March	White	Male					1	1		1			1	
		Female		1							2			
	Colored	Male				13	2	2						1
		Female				5		1						
April	White	Male			2		1				3			
		Female						3						
	Colored	Male				5								
		Female				11	1	1						3
May	White	Male		1	1						2			
		Female									1			
	Colored	Male				6		2						1
		Female				11	1							
June	White	Male		2			1	2						
		Female		2			1				3			
	Colored	Male		4		11	2							4
		Female		1		9	1							2
July	White	Male	1								2			
		Female						1						
	Colored	Male				9								3
		Female		3		12								2
August	White	Male		10	1					1	3			
		Female		8				1			2			
	Colored	Male		8		8								
		Female		6		3		1						3
September	White	Male		2			1	1			5			
		Female		3	1		1	1			4			
	Colored	Male		6		7	1	2						
		Female		7		5		3						
October	White	Male		1	1			1			4			
		Female		3							5			
	Colored	Male				6		6						
		Female				3		1						
November	White	Male		1							3			
		Female		1	1		1	1		1	2			
	Colored	Male				11	1							1
		Female				2		1						1
December	White	Male		9	2						1			1
		Female		6	1			1		1	2	1		
	Colored	Male		17		9	1	2						
		Female		12		13	1	2						
Total			1	131	8	191	28	42	1	5	61	1	1	29

TABLE 28.—Showing the number of births reported in the District of Columbia, arranged by race and by legitimacy and illegitimacy, during the ten (10) calendar years, from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total.			Twins.			Triplets.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	All.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1894.....	2,878	1,485	4,358	94	516	610	2,967	2,001	4,968	68	82	150	0	6	6
1895.....	2,721	1,420	4,141	107	522	629	2,828	1,942	4,770	54	54	108	0	3	3
1896.....	2,649	1,344	3,993	96	498	594	2,745	1,842	4,587	62	34	96	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	2,615	1,379	3,994	97	486	583	2,712	1,865	4,577	76	32	108	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	2,931	1,629	4,460	80	514	594	3,011	2,043	5,054	66	52	118	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	2,558	1,257	3,810	70	490	560	2,623	1,737	4,360	71	69	140	3	0	3
1900.....	2,813	1,390	4,203	88	477	565	2,901	1,867	4,768	82	22	104	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	2,527	1,812	3,839	93	423	516	2,620	1,735	4,355	54	72	126	3	0	3
1902.....	2,984	1,390	4,374	102	456	558	3,086	1,846	4,932	68	48	104	0	9	9
1903.....	3,227	1,408	4,630	80	414	494	3,307	1,817	5,124	68	46	114	.....	.....	.....
Ten years.....	27,893	13,909	41,802	907	4,786	5,693	28,800	18,695	47,495	657	311	1,168	6	18	24

TABLE 29.—Showing the number of stillbirths reported in the District of Columbia during the calendar year 1903, by sex and race, and certain data relative thereto.

	White.		Colored.		Unknown.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Legitimacy:						
Legitimate.....	99	67	106	90	.....	362
Illegitimate.....	4	4	56	43	.....	106
Unknown.....	11	4	40	17	8	80
Total.....	114	75	201	150	8	548
Period of uterogestation:						
Four months and under.....	4	5	35	14	7	65
Fifth month.....	11	4	21	11	.....	47
Sixth month.....	13	3	29	17	.....	62
Seventh month.....	12	9	30	24	.....	75
Eighth month.....	23	17	35	30	1	106
Ninth month.....	22	15	33	42	.....	112
Tenth month.....	29	22	18	12	.....	81
Total.....	114	75	201	150	8	548
By whom reported:						
Physicians.....	101	67	132	97	.....	397
Coroner.....	13	8	69	53	8	151
Total.....	114	75	201	150	8	548
Causes:						
Accidents to mother.....	3	1	8	4	.....	16
Asphyxia.....	5	5	5	5	.....	20
Atelectasis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cord—						
Compressed.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
Prolapsed.....	5	2	2	4	.....	13
Strangulated.....	1	4	2	2	.....	9
Dystocia.....	12	6	6	5	.....	29
Eclampsia (maternal).....	2	1	.....	1	.....	4
Fall (maternal).....	.....	3	8	3	.....	14
Hydrocephalus.....	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Ill health of mother.....	4	4	5	2	.....	15
Malformation of fetus.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Maceration.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Overexertion of mother.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7
Placental degeneration.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Placental hemorrhage.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Placenta previa.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Presentation of breech.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	6
Presentation of face.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Presentation of foot.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rupture of uterus.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	8	7	.....	16
Unknown.....	64	40	149	109	8	370
Total.....	114	75	201	150	8	548

TABLE 30.—*Showing rainfall in the District of Columbia, by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1894.....	2.14	4.64	0.98	3.34	4.03	1.24	2.14	2.00	1.58	3.14	1.52	4.15	30.85
1895.....	4.42	1.10	2.50	6.26	3.09	4.34	4.50	1.26	1.11	1.94	1.26	2.38	34.16
1896.....	2.27	5.31	5.16	1.07	2.26	2.39	3.69	2.65	3.18	.34	2.54	.30	31.16
1897.....	1.98	6.47	2.66	3.02	6.99	2.60	5.78	3.35	1.54	3.55	3.31	3.35	44.60
1898.....	3.54	1.64	2.52	2.36	3.70	1.33	2.79	8.76	2.67	3.54	3.12	1.15	37.12
1899.....	4.12	6.17	4.94	1.54	.82	2.46	6.06	3.77	6.14	2.80	1.81	1.68	42.31
1900.....	1.92	5.26	3.07	1.74	4.02	10.94	1.25	2.28	4.61	1.44	2.15	2.52	41.20
1901.....	2.92	5.62	2.64	6.34	2.81	4.66	5.17	4.12	1.61	.97	2.33	7.56	46.75
1902.....	3.61	4.72	3.28	2.22	3.35	3.70	2.54	1.85	5.30	6.76	3.46	5.29	46.08
1903.....	4.26	5.32	5.73	4.29	2.75	3.60	5.17	4.52	.74	4.48	.80	1.89	43.55

TABLE 31.—*Showing the mean temperature in the District of Columbia, by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1894.....	37.7	35.2	48.6	53.2	64.8	73.7	78.0	73.9	71.4	57.8	43.8	37.4
1895.....	31.6	26.2	41.8	53.8	62.6	74.6	72.7	77.3	72.4	52.1	46.4	46.1
1896.....	33.3	36.6	38.6	66.5	68.8	71.3	76.6	75.7	67.7	54.0	50.6	35.5
1897.....	30.9	36.5	46.0	53.0	62.5	69.7	70.4	74.0	68.2	58.1	45.9	38.1
1898.....	36.7	34.9	48.9	50.9	64.0	73.4	79.0	76.9	70.9	58.0	43.8	35.6
1899.....	33.5	27.4	42.1	54.0	64.3	74.4	76.7	74.9	65.8	58.4	45.2	36.1
1900.....	35.2	33.7	38.7	54.2	64.5	72.2	78.7	80.0	73.6	61.8	49.3	36.5
1901.....	34.4	29.9	45.1	50.6	62.5	72.3	79.8	76.1	67.0	55.7	40.6	34.7
1902.....	31.9	29.9	46.7	53.0	65.4	72.0	77.0	72.0	68.0	57.6	51.3	34.5
1903.....	33.5	37.0	50.0	54.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	72.0	67.0	57.0	42.0	32.0

TABLE 32.—*Showing the mean relative humidity in the District of Columbia, by months and years, during ten calendar years from 1894 to 1904, inclusive.*

Calendar year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1894.....	76.6	73.0	65.6	63.2	69.9	67.6	68.0	75.5	76.9	76.2	68.3	75.4
1895.....	77.0	62.3	61.6	64.4	72.6	72.3	74.8	72.0	72.8	64.4	80.6	74.3
1896.....	69.4	67.0	67.0	65.5	72.7	75.4	76.0	72.0	78.2	72.3	74.4	67.5
1897.....	70.6	79.5	73.5	60.0	69.3	74.8	77.7	78.0	75.0	80.7	74.6	76.7
1898.....	72.4	68.9	73.7	62.9	78.0	66.2	73.0	79.3	75.7	80.0	73.8	72.2
1899.....	72.3	77.9	73.8	60.0	70.0	71.8	75.2	81.3	79.5	83.3	78.1	68.9
1900.....	71.7	69.9	62.4	56.7	60.3	74.2	69.0	79.0	76.0	84.6	73.0	71.7
1901.....	69.2	54.6	65.7	66.5	75.4	75.2	78.5	82.6	82.0	74.8	63.4	74.9
1902.....	66.0	66.0	73.0	61.6	72.6	64.7	70.5	73.0	92.0	80.1	78.3	75.7
1903.....	74.5	71.0	83.0	74.0	73.0	81.0	74.0	83.0	79.0	79.0	74.0	68.0

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